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A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

I.

Following our custom of past years, we present, in this and the following issue of THE DIAL, a condensation of the annual summary of the literature of Continental Europe prepared for "The Athenæum" by special contributors from the countries concerned. The articles upon which we have drawn are by Professor Paul Fredericq for Belgium, Professor V. Tille for Bohemia, Dr. Alfred Ipsen for Denmark, M. Brunetière for France, Hofrath Robert Zimmermann for Germany, Mr. S. P. Lambros for Greece, Heer H. S. M. van Wickevoort Crommelin for Holland, Mr. Leopold Katscher for Hungary, Herr Christian Brinckmann for Norway, Dr. Adam Belcikowski for Poland, Mr. Constantine Balmont for Russia, Don Rafael Altamira for Spain, and Herr Hugo Tigerschiöld for Sweden. The Italian summary is omitted for this year, owing to the fact that Commendatore Giacosa, who was to have written it, was prevented from completing his task by unavoidable demands upon his attention. This general acknowledgment of the sources of the information in the present article, and the one to follow in our next number, will make further credit unnecessary; but we cannot fail to add a word of appreciation of the enterprise of our English contemporary in providing these summaries from year to year, and of our indebtedness for the information which they contain.

"In France for some years past [writes M. Brunetière] we have got into an annoying habit of considering as relevant to 'literature' only collections of verse, novels, dramatic pieces, and occasionally studies in criticism or literary history. Many reasons might be given for this; the principal is that all the world considers itself fit to decide the value of a *vaudeville* or a novel; and, in fact, a novel or a *vaudeville* is addressed to all the world. In the second place, their only aim is to 'please.' The engrossing claims of art are more obvious, more constantly in evidence here than in a book of history or philosophy for instance, and here no effort is made to teach the reader or improve his morals. No petty piece is played at the Alcazar or the Eldorado without finding the immediate support of twenty writers of *feuilletons* to criticize it. No novel by, say, M. Zola or M. Paul Bourget is published without being fully chronicled on the very day of its appearance. And in some journals at least, or in some reviews, if the poets

are infinitely less befriended than the novelists, yet they are spoken of and discussed. But the historians, the scholars, the philosophers, are left in the cold."

The writer makes up for this neglect, as far as possible, by devoting his article very largely to works that are not "literature" in the narrow sense. First of all, he discusses at length such books as "Esquisse d'une Philosophie de la Religion d'après la Psychologie et l'Histoire," by M. Auguste Sabatier; "Le Catholicisme," by M. Pierre Laffitte; "Le Cardinal Manning," by M. Francis de Pressensé; and "Le Congrès des Religions," by M. Victor Charbonnel. Of the last of these, he says:

"It is one of the most curious and interesting to be read anywhere, because M. Charbonnel seldom takes upon himself to speak; he leaves that to numerous correspondents consulted by him all over the world on the advisability of a Congress of Religions; and they have extremely divergent views on the question. But what he has not seen is that if it is easy to make a Buddhist, a Mohammedan, a Christian, and a Freethinker agree in certain common principles, it is done by ranking them as 'philosophers' or 'rationalists,' and not at all as faithful adherents to a communion."

All these books, he remarks, "point to the undoubted conclusion that, for some time past, in France as well as in Europe, more attention than ever is being paid to religious questions, above all in their connection with social questions." The plays of the year also support this conclusion, as may be illustrated by the "Repas du Lion," by M. François de Curel; the "Mauvais Bergers" of M. Octave Mirbeau; the "Vassale" of M. Jules Case; and the "Aînée" of M. Jules Lemaitre. A great number of dramas in verse have also appeared, such as the "Frédégonde" of M. Dubout, the "Cyrano de Bergerac" of M. E. Rostand, the "Don Juan de Manara" of M. Haraucourt, the "Martyre" of M. Jean Richepin, and the "Ville Morte" of M. G. d'Annunzio.

"The 'Ville Morte' is a poem in prose, in which observations of a very subtle psychology, realistic and symbolic by turns, are expressed in a language both romantic and precise. On the contrary, the 'Frédégonde' of M. Dubout and the 'Martyre' of M. Richepin are respectively pseudo-classic tragedy, and drama or melodrama of the false romantic sort, and the more artificial for the bias of realism exhibited by their authors. The first is taken from the 'Récits Mérovingiens' of Augustin Thierry, the second from some nondescript confusion of the essence of Christianity with the profane element in the passions of love. A similar combination is readily discernible in the 'Don Juan' of M. Haraucourt; the atmosphere is that of an ardent sensuality, also studied in the 'Passé' of M. G. de Porto Riche."

Of "Cyrano de Bergerac," we read that

"Its success is, I have no doubt, known to most of my

readers, and Heaven forbid that I should deny its singular merit! It has life, youth, and gaiety, but for a five-act piece in verse it lacks depth and originality somewhat. This is not an essential point, and does not raise any question of art or groundwork. M. Rostand is an admirable artist, and his present play marks a decided advance on his previous efforts. He must, however, mould his verse to a more precious metal of more homogeneity and strength."

Among the poets, the following volumes are the most important, although the best of them "lack not exactly originality, but personality": "Bois Sacré," by M. le Vte. de Guerne; "Jeux Rustiques et Divins," by M. Henri de Kégnier; "Au Jardin de l'Infante," by M. Samain; "La Clarté de Vie," by M. Francis Vielé-Griffin; and "Poèmes Fabuleux," by M. Henri Ronger. Turning to the novels, only bare mention is made of "Boisfleury," by M. Theuriet; "Jacqueline Vanesse," by M. Cherbuliez; "Soutien de Famille," by Alphonse Daudet; "Complications Sentimentales," by M. Bourget; and the "Paris" of M. Zola. On the other hand, five novels are singled out for analysis, because they "all mark what we call a 'date' in the career of their authors." They are "Le Mannequin d'Osier," by M. France; "La Cathédrale," by M. Huysmans; "Les Déracinés," by M. Barrès; "Le Désastre," by MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte; and "Le Ménage du Pasteur Naudé," by M. Rod.

"Other novels worth notice are 'Temple d'Amour,' by M. Rémy Saint-Maurice; 'Golo,' by M. Pol Neveux; 'Devant le Bonheur,' by M. Jean Thorel; 'La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle,' by M. M. Corday; and the 'Saint Cendre' of M. Maindron. This last author, I warn the reader, is not for bread-and-butter misses. To write a history of the sixteenth century and to get thoroughly at home, M. Maindron has re-read Brantôme, one can see, and not forgotten him sufficiently."

Much interesting correspondence has appeared during the year, notably the letters of Merimée, Balzac, Lamennais, Hugo, and Renan. Criticism and literary history are represented by a great number of works, and we have space for only a few of the more prominent titles. The following seem particularly worthy of mention: "Nevrosés," by Madame A. Barine; "Ruskin et la Religion de la Beauté," by M. Robert de la Sizeranne; "Ecrivains Etrangers," by M. T. de Wyzéwa; "Henri Heine," by M. J. Legras; "Ferdinand Lassalle," by M. Ernest Seillière; "Richard Wagner, Poète et Penseur," by M. Henri Lichtenberger; "La Philosophie de Nietzsche," by the same writer; "La Poésie Italienne Contemporaine," by "Jean Dornis"; "Choses et Gens d'Amérique," by "Th. Bentzon"; "La Fin du Classicisme dans les Der-

nières Années du XVIIIe Siècle," by M. Louis Bertrand; "L'Élégie en France depuis Parny jusqu'à Lamartine," by M. Henri Potez; "Drame Ancien, Drame Moderne," by M. Emile Faguet; and M. Brunetière's own "Manuel de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française." Finally, historical scholarship is represented by such works as "Voltaire avant et pendant la Guerre de Sept Ans," by the Duc de Broglie; "Histoire et Poésie," by the Vte. E. M. de Vogüé; "Letters Inédites de Napoléon Ier," edited by M. Lecestre; "Napoléon et la Famille," by M. Frédéric Masson; "La Jeunesse de Napoléon," by M. Arthur Chuquet; and M. Renouvier's "Philosophie Analytique de l'Histoire." The article ends with the following suggestive paragraph:

"I may say also that history is the gate by which ideas enter into literature. And, as I indicated at the beginning of this article, it is not sufficient for a book to be full of ideas to be qualified as 'literature': it must have some qualities of form and style which raise it above its fellows. But it is not enough for its form to be original or exquisite: it must contain ideas, too! Nothing is more generally admitted — in theory, at least, and discussion — and nothing is more forgotten by historians of literature, or less put into practice, than this two-sided truism."

Belgium, as is well known, has two literary languages, and this year something must be said of a third. The Belgian Germans who live on the frontier of Luxembourg and the Rhineland have begun a literary movement of their own which has resulted in the production of a number of books, of which two noteworthy examples are "Ludwig Tieck als Dramaturg," by Herr Bischoff, and "Die Kritik in der Englischen Literatur des 17 und 18 Jahrhunderts," by Herr Paul Hamelius. The Belgian French books of the year include a final volume of Laveleye's "Essais et Etudes"; a work on the "Socialistes Anglais," by M. P. Verhaegen; "Ce Que l'Inde Doit à la Grèce," by M. le Comte Goblet d'Alviella; a book on Wagner's "Meistersinger," by M. Maurice Kufferath; and "La Vie et l'Art en Autriche-Hongrie," by M. J. G. Fréron. There is nothing very noticeable in poetry and fiction, although numerous titles are cited. Among the Belgian Flemish books, on the other hand, several works of pure literature are prominent. They are: "Madeleine," by Miss Virginie Loveling; "Wrakken" (Wreck), by Heer E. de Bom; "Aan 't Minnewater," by Heer Maurits Sabbe, a decidedly taking sketch of the life of the inhabitants of Bruges; and "Schoppenboer" (The Knave of Spades), by Heer Cyriel Buysse,

"the Flemish Zola, who once again brings before us unabashed the crime and shame of the brutalized peasants and coarse poachers of certain parts of Flanders." Dramatic literature, also, shows signs of originality in such pieces as "De Bruid van Quinten Metsys" (The Bride of Quinten Metsys), by Heer H. de Marez; "Koning Hagen," by Heer Huibert Melis; and "Starkadd," by Heer Alfred Hegenscheidt.

The most characteristic event of the Dutch literary year is the appearance of the fourth and last volume of Professor H. P. G. Quack's "De Socialisten."

"The author has devoted over twenty years to chronicling the evolution of Socialism from Plato's time to the present day. His aim is to describe and explain the historic phenomenon of Socialism in the nineteenth century, to urge upon the reader that this ideal is more than a passing error, and to depict the principal Socialist thinkers of all times."

Socialism, or at least sociology, seems to be the chief subject of the day in Holland, as is further evidenced by Mrs. Goekoop's "Hilda van Suylenburg," a plea in fiction for the emancipation of women, Miss Helene Mercier's "Sociale Schetsen," Dr. C. J. Wynaendts Francken's "Sociale Ethiek," a collection of "Verzamelde Opstellen," by the principal Dutch advocates of socialism, and the poems of the socialist editor, Heer Herman Gorter. Something of a surprise is the volume of "Verzen" by Heer P. C. Boutens, a new writer. Works of fiction include "Psyche," a parable by Heer Couperus; "De Roman van Bernard Bandt," by Heer H. Robbers; "Het Eene Noodige" (The One Thing Needful), by Miss Anna de Savornin Lohman; and "Barthold Meryan," a socialistic novel by Miss Cornelia Huyghens. More serious works are the philosophical "Studies" of Dr. F. van Eeden, the "Gouden Eeuw" (Golden Age) of Dr. J. P. Muller, and the "Era of the Patriots," by Dr. H. T. Colenbrander.

The Spanish summary does not say a word about the present war, which would seem to be non-existent as far as its effect upon the production of books is concerned. History and the allied departments of knowledge still engage the best intellectual energies of the Spaniards, and of the many important works described a few must be named here.

"The first place is due to the voluminous and interesting collection of 'Relaciones Geográficas de Indias,' the opening volume of which appeared in 1881, the second in 1885, and the last two in 1897. Its importance lies in the fact that the immense majority of the

documents contained in it are official — that is to say, papers from the earliest times of the discovery, drawn up by our navigators, explorers, and authorities in America by order of the kings and Council of the Indies for the purpose of affording a knowledge in full detail of the new countries, and furnishing in this way a foundation solid and positive for the governmental arrangements which were framed in Spain for the colonies."

Other historical works are "Los Origenes del Justicia de Aragon," by Don Julian Ribera; "Alquimia en España," by Professor Luanco; and the first two volumes of a "Historia Critica y Documentada de las Comunidades de Castilla," edited by Señor Danvila. A great critical edition of the works of Quevedo is well under way. Fiction is represented by the "El Abuelo" of Señor Galdos, two small volumes of stories by Don Juan Valera, "El Saludo de las Brujas," by Señora Bazán, and "Figura y Paisatje," a collection of tales by Señor Narciso Oller. "Poets continue to crop up in Catalonia," and "on the stage there is absolutely nothing new of any note to be chronicled," are the two most interesting of the items remaining to be quoted.

In Greece,—

"The unfortunate war against Turkey has been prejudicial to the literary production of the twelvemonth. It has led to various hasty and inferior records of its history. The best historical work of the year is the 'History of the Empire of Nicæa and the Despotism of Epirus (1204-1261),' by Mr. Anton Milliarakis, who is well known for a number of excellent works on geography. His present subject deserves special notice, as it has not been treated by anyone since Finlay's time, whose work was then comprehensive, but it is not adequate now in view of the fresh material available. The relation of Finlay to the history of the Empire of Nicæa is much the same as that of Fallmerayer to the 'History of the Empire of Trebizond,' his book with that title being the best he ever wrote. But here, too, seventy years have enlarged the material which the German historian used, and Mr. Tryphon Evangelides was happy in his choice of the same subject, in spite of the fact that further unedited matter by Dr. Papadopoulos Kera-meus and Professor Lambros is announced, but still unpublished."

Other historical works are a "History of Nauplia from the Oldest Times to the Present Day," by Mr. Michael Lambrynides; "The Greek Schools in Roumania," by Mr. Theodorus Athanasia; and "Foreign Rule and Kingship in Greece, 1821-1897," by Mr. George Philaretos. Miscellaneous literature is represented by a work on Plato's "Laws," by Mr. Miltiades Pantazis; "Music among the Ancient Greeks and the Delphic Hymn to Apollo," by Mr. Themistokles Polykrates; "Sea Tactics of the Ancients," by Mr. Konstantin Rados; "The Dream of Janniris," a novel by Mr. Johann

Psycharis; "The Victory of Leonidas," a comedy by Mr. Charalambos Anninos; and "Rhigas," a tragedy by Mr. A. Provelegios. Two volumes of poetry are the "Grave," by Mr. Kostis Palamas, and "Songs of the Desert," by Mr. Konstantin Hatzopoulos.

Literary Hungary, according to its present chronicler, is making gratifying progress.

"We never had so many writers of all kinds as at present. Our wealth of expression is increasing rapidly, our language is daily becoming finer, richer, more varied, and with the increase in the number of authors coincides an astonishing widening of the circle of readers. The heroes of the revolution of 1848, the jubilee of which we celebrated a few months ago, could not have imagined that the sale of an Hungarian novel would ever reach 6,000 to 8,000 copies, or that an enormous work like the 'Pallas Great Lexicon,' the Hungarian Encyclopædia Britannica — which I have already mentioned more than once, and the sixteenth and concluding volume of which saw the light recently — would ever become a possibility, and obtain, as it did, a circulation of 30,000. Anyone who had ventured to predict a time when the aggregate issue of the metropolitan dailies would exceed 100,000 copies would have been ridiculed as a patriotic dreamer."

While the national drama is in a state of decay, fiction and poetry flourish exceedingly. Besides many short stories and lesser novels, two works of fiction have made a great stir. They are "The Dawn Is Sure to Come," by Mr. Gyula Werner; and "The Immigrants," by Mrs. Szikra. The author of the latter book "lashes most severely the snobbism of the lower gentry of Hungary, who endeavour to intrude upon the aristocracy proper. She writes with a full knowledge of things and persons about these adventurers without means and manners." The great poetical success of the year is Mr. Andor Kozma's "Satires." "This is a truly splendid production. Though bitingly sarcastic, these timely verses are never really injurious. The poet's art in mastering the most difficult forms of versification is admirable." Other important books are "The Life and Work of Michael Munkacsy," by Mr. Dezső Malonyay; "Travels in the Caucasus," by Count Jenő Zichy; "Adam Smith's System and Its Philosophical Basis," by Mr. Akos Navratil; "The Social System of Thomas Carlyle," by Mr. Eugen Gaul; a treatise on "Art," by "our foremost philosopher," Mr. Bernát Alexander; and "The Fortunatus Legend in Literature," by Professor Lázár. Lastly, the jubilee of 1848 has given rise to a number of important historical books, such as Mr. György Gracza's "History of the Struggle for Independence," Mr. Jokai-Brody's "1848," and Mr. Boross-Laurencie's "Album of the Struggle for Freedom."

The New Books.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH SEA POWER.*

The wondrousness of the Elizabethan age is a commonplace, but one phase of it—the dislocation of the Spanish colonial empire by the daring achievements of Raleigh, Grenville, Drake, and Hawkins—has a peculiar interest for us who are to-day watching the breaking of the last link in the chain. Mr. Corbett's history of "Drake and the Tudor Navy" is, therefore, particularly apposite. In reading it one feels that the thought of the nation is the thought of the race, and is conscious of the moral and racial connection between those captains then and these to-day.

Probably no spot on the surface of England of equal area was so fertile in men of action in the time of Elizabeth as Devonshire. The group of unforgotten heroes that issued thence—Hawkins, Drake, Raleigh—flung the English flag around the globe, and, as one has said, "hit, as with ceaseless lightning-strokes, the ships and coasts and power of Spain." The Elizabethan seaman was no mere sailor. He was of the age in which he lived, and was lifted up by large ideas and grand purposes. The passion for adventure and discovery which led Froisher into three vain voyages in search of the Northwest Passage, and sent Sir John Davis on the elusive Cathayan quest, was only equalled by English hatred of the Spaniard, whether as a cruel trader, a heartless colonist, or an inquisitorial fanatic. The mixture of these motives of the corsair and the theologian resulted in that curious combination of Puritanism and piracy which is a psychic feature of the epoch. One of the most interesting paragraphs Mr. Corbett has penned is this:

"To men who went to their Bible for their opinions as we go to our newspapers, the Papists easily became Egyptians to be despoiled, Amalekites to be destroyed. It was a creed that came comfortably to a pirate, and yet it would be to misread the times to doubt that it was not also a real conviction. To the earnest, and particularly the uneducated, Protestant, the Catholics were idolaters. For him the mass was an abomination, as honestly loathed as by earnest Catholics it was devoutly loved. The two sentiments are correlative, and to ignore the force of the one is to underrate the depth of the other. Nor must we forget the large class that stood between the two extremes of religious opinion,—a class of men ambitious of name and fortune, bent on achieving their careers, and yet by instinct or education

scrupulous enough to reject any means for which a religious sanction was not to be found. . . . The chaplain of Drake's ship . . . solemnly told him that it was lawful to recover his losses upon the King of Spain; and Bishop Jewell, we are told, had given to Elizabeth his opinion that to exact reprisals from the Spaniards would be pleasing in the sight of God."

Francis Drake was the son of a Devonshire farmer, and was born in the mid-years of the English revolt against Rome. The seed of Catholic hatred was in the family. In his boyhood, "so clear was the issue, so intense the party feeling, that children forgot their games to play at politics. They snowballed the Spanish ambassador; they fought mock-combats between Wyatt and the Prince of Spain, and once were barely prevented from hanging the lad who played the part of Philip." His father, who had suffered in his fortunes, got a place among the seamen in the King's navy to read prayers to them, and during his famous son's early years was stationed at Gillingham Reach, just below Chatham, which was the eastern headquarters of the navy. Here, "where the old navy hulks were like playfellows, and the river a taskmaster to be learned and humored," Drake got the first bent toward the sea which his kinship with Hawkins confirmed. When he was eighteen he went with the latter as third officer of a ship to Biscay. Soon after, at a time which cannot be determined, and on an unknown vessel, he shipped to the Indies. In 1567 he joined Hawkins's third Indian voyage. On this expedition the affair of Nombre de Dios won him a command. A three-years independent voyage followed (1571-1574), during which Drake systematically rifled the towns of the Spanish Main. It was on this trip that from the ridge of the Cordilleras the first English eyes saw the wondrous waters of the South Sea open before them; and then it was that the ambition was born within him to circumnavigate the globe. But though Drake was the first commander so to do (1577-1580), the greatness of this feat lies rather in his marvellous seamanship, and as the prophecy of English colonial empire, than in rounding Cape Horn and crossing the Pacific. In Drake's time the problem of the navigation of the North Pacific had been solved, so that "this part of his feat," as Mr. Corbett points out, "can in no way compare with Magellan's heroic venture across what was then an absolutely trackless waste."

When one reads of the amazing difficulties which Drake met from storm and tempest off the Straits, one can well believe that to Englishmen the empire of the sea is given. Let Mr.

* **Drake and the Tudor Navy.** With a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. By Julian S. Corbett. In two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Corbett and the log of the *Golden Hind* tell the story of Drake's adventures off Cape Horn:

"They were involved in a maze of tortuous channels where, buffeted hither and thither by constantly changing winds that without warning swept down upon them in icy squalls from every direction, they were in continual danger of wreck. Above them frowned tiers of glaciers and peaks higher and more fantastic than they had ever seen. Below them were depths no cable could fathom. All the terrors of the abandoned passage were about them, and they seemed at the mercy of God. Still they struggled on, and by the seventeenth day had the South Sea before them. . . . For two days they stood northwest . . . and the worst of their dangers seemed past, when they were struck by a gale from the northeast which proved to be of a severity far beyond anything they had ever heard of. 'God,' says the Narrative, 'by a contrary wind and terrible tempest, seemed to set himself against us.' Day after day they drove in snow and darkness to west-southwest before a storm that continually increased in fury. To add to their terrors, at the end of a week there was an eclipse of the moon, and a fortnight later, in the nighttime, the Marigold disappeared and was never heard of again. . . . By the end of the month they had been driven, as they calculated, beyond the fifty-seventh parallel and some two hundred leagues to the westward. With October the weather slightly mended, and they managed to work back to the northeast, so that by the 7th they were able to anchor among some islands a little to the north of the point where they had emerged from the Straits. It was the first land they had seen since a month before they had met the gale. Exhausted with their toil, they were enjoying the prospect of riding out the storm in peace, when, a few hours after anchoring, a squall caught them. The *Golden Hind* parted her cable, the *Elizabeth* had to slip hers, and though both vessels managed to regain the open sea, they almost immediately lost sight of each other and never met again. . . . Meanwhile, the Admiral was once more driven to the southward; nor was it until he had been carried as low as the fifty-fifth parallel that the terrific weather moderated. At this height he was able to run in among some islands; . . . but even here they had but little rest. In two days a renewal of the gale drove them from their anchors, and increased to such violence that they regarded their escape from the lee shore and the unprecedented seas as no less than a miracle. When it abated a little they ran in again among some islands—probably in Darwin Sound, not many leagues to the south of their former anchorage. But again the foul weather increased. The *Golden Hind* lost another anchor and cable, and once more Drake's consummate seamanship was like an interposition of Providence to save them. A storm of such fury and persistence was beyond all experience. 'The like of it,' says the Narrative, 'no traveller had felt, neither hath there ever been such a tempest that any records make mention of, so violent and of such continuance, since Noah's flood, for it lasted from September 7 to October 28—full fifty-two days.'"

After these experiences, Drake, in a single vessel, continued his way northward, reaching the Chilean and Peruvian coasts, and finally falling in with the treasure-ship of the viceroy of Peru, laden with thirteen chests of pieces of eight, eighty pounds of gold and twenty-six tons

of silver, besides jewels and plate. The effect of these daring enterprises upon the Spanish colonies was great. Mexico, Central America, the west coast, were filled with alarm. Prayers were offered in the churches for deliverance from Drake, and the Bishop of Guatemala offered the provincial governor the bells of his cathedral to be melted down into guns.

Meanwhile Drake's sole thought was how to get home in safety. He believed that there was choice of four routes: one by the Moluccas and Cape of Good Hope; one by the Straits of Magellan—the way he had come; a third by Norway, or "The Northeast Passage" of Cabot's Muscovy Company; the fourth by the famous "Northwest Passage" which Martin Frobisher lived for and Hendrik Hudson died for. But the Admiral at last concluded that safety advised the known Portuguese route, and so, after skirting the coast of North America beyond Cape Mendocino with no sign of the looked-for Straits, and having taken possession of California in the name of his Queen, he bent his course straight for the East Indies. The immortal voyage of nearly three years ended late in September, when the *Golden Hind* dropped anchor in Plymouth Sound. Knighthood was Drake's reward.

The great man returned at a welcome moment, for early in 1580 the last of the Avis, the reigning house of Portugal, had died, and Philip II. immediately laid claim to the throne in right of his wife. Protestant Europe was aghast. The political situation was a crisis.

"If Philip had been formidable before, he was doubly formidable now. Besides the whole of the East Indies, America, and the African settlements, he could claim all the Peninsula; of the Italian states, Sicily, Naples, Sardinia, and the Duchy of Milan; and in the north, all of what is now Holland and Belgium. . . . To appreciate the prominence into which the new situation ultimately forced Drake, the position of other powers must be borne in mind. The Pope, between fear of the old rivalry of a real empire and hatred of the heretic powers, must be practically neutral. France was equally incapable of action. She was at this time divided between the Valois king at Paris, representing the national Gallican Church, the Bourbon Henry of Navarre, head of the Huguenots and champion of reformation, and lastly, the Ultramontane Guises leaning on Rome and Spain. Germany was as much divided."

It fell, then, upon England alone to face Spain's imperial designs and the counter-reformation. Drake, appealed to by Walsingham, with ready wit recommended the seizure of the Azores; but the scheme failed because of Elizabeth's false policy of mixing commercialism and politics. She allowed the Muscovy Company a share in the enterprise, so that it degenerated

into a disastrous filibustering expedition. As if to accomplish its ruin, Drake himself, much to his disgust, was kept at home, "because, in view of the warlike outlook, it was thought unwise to let him leave the country." But civil honors — the mayoralty of Plymouth, membership in the Royal Navy Commission, and finally election to Parliament — were paltry rewards for a man of action in those stirring times.

At this point it is a matter of amazement to one unacquainted with the diplomacy of the sixteenth century to be told that, in spite of these years of privateering and reprisal by both Spain and England, the two powers were yet technically at peace. Mr. Corbett has some illuminating paragraphs upon the international law of the time. He says:

"The feature of international relations which most sharply distinguishes the sixteenth century from our own time is the length to which hostilities could be pushed without leading to an open rupture. Continually we encounter the phenomena of two powers standing with regard to each other in a position that was neither peace nor war. . . . It was then in foreign affairs a recognized proceeding for a sovereign to seek redress in one of the various forms of hostility which by the consent of international lawyers were regarded as falling short of war."

The incensed condition of the two nations, however, at last (in 1584) found vent. The expansive force of English commerce, the adventurous and militant spirit of the nation, and religious fervor, all combined for the inevitable duel. At this moment the Spanish monarchy was at its height. The acquisition of Portugal by Philip had given him what he had long desired — an Atlantic fleet; for hitherto, save the galleons and frigates of the Indian Guard, the Spanish king had no standing navy. Moreover, the latter, since they were maintained by a special tax levied upon those merchants engaged in traffic, were not legally available for the purposes of the Empire.

In 1584, for the fifth time, Drake sailed on a two-years cruise to the Indies, harrying the Spanish coast on the way out, and relieving Raleigh's Virginia colony on the return. Events moved fast with him now. In 1587 he was active in new depredations on the Spanish coasts, which he described as "singeing the King of Spain's beard." In 1588 English naval prowess reached its height in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, though Drake did not play the most prominent part in those stirring events. Like Nelson, Drake was great enough to disobey orders at times when his judgment advised. This conduct not unnaturally angered his su-

periors, so that the official dispatches give little light concerning his work in those memorable channel engagements, though we know he was not punished for his independence. The truth is, the great Admiral never could work successfully under instructions, and the red tape of officialdom in 1589, when the Lisbon Expedition was entrusted to him, brought him into disgrace. The loss of the *Revenge* in the next year restored him to favor. For some years he was employed on Parliamentary commissions and on missions, and at last, in 1596, again found himself in command of a squadron. The objective point was Panama — still a virgin city. But times had changed in the twenty years since Drake had reconnoitred it from the forest along the Isthmus road, and this neither the Queen nor Drake himself appreciated.

"In the failure to grasp that Spain had become a great sea-power, with a fleet in a constant state of preparation, and admirals well practised in protecting large numbers of ships, lay the fatal misconception that overhung the whole expedition."

Elizabeth never gave the slightest evidence of grasping even the elementary principles of naval warfare, and what England had achieved had been in spite of her. Of Drake Mr. Corbett has something to say in palliation, for, with the knowledge at his command, the project was sound. The trouble was that he had been kept out of touch with the enemy for five years, and, moreover, naturally expected to repeat his former triumphs. He could only judge by the experience of his first great expedition. Misfortune attended the entire voyage, — at Las Palmas, at Guadeloupe, at Porto Rico. From present evidence Spanish gunnery has wofully declined since those days, for as the fleet made the harbor at Porto Rico,

"The batteries opened so hot a fire that the surprise was on the part of the English, and as the Spanish gunners got the range the fire grew deadly. A shot got home in the *Defiance's* mizzen, another crashed through her main cabin where Drake and his officers were sitting at supper, and with disastrous effect. The Admiral had his seat shot from under him; Sir Nicholas Clifford and Brute Brown, a great favorite of Drake, were mortally wounded, and several others more or less hurt."

Worst of all, Drake, in his own words, had "hardly any time left to serve God." He was ill to death of dysentery, but the brave spirit in him would not yet down. *Nombre de Dios*, the scene of his earliest exploits, *La Hacha*, and *Santa Marta* were successfully attacked, as if in amends for earlier disaster. But the heaviness increased upon him, and on January

27, 1597, Francis Drake died and was buried at sea off the coast of Honduras.

Yet his work died not with him. Drake was more than "a daring navigator and a prince of corsairs of whom England is half ashamed to be proud." It was he whose prescience saw the importance sea-power was to have upon his country's history. He was a statesman whose thought and achievement has made him one of the conscious creators of Greater Britain. The British Empire is his monument, as it is Clive's and Nelson's and Canning's.

In praising the Admiral, a word in praise of his historian must not be withheld. Mr. Corbett has done his work so well that it would seem no manuscript has been left untouched. Black-letter tomes from the Records and Rolls Office, the treasures of the British Museum, state documents, Spanish, Dutch, and French archives, and family papers, — all have been searched and compared by a practised student. The specialist will rejoice in the technical account of the development of naval art in the sixteenth century, and the initiated will find in these two volumes a mass of supplemental information upon the politics of the time, its statecraft and diplomacy.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

A GREAT AMERICAN LAWYER.*

Circumstances sometimes make men: sometimes men make circumstances. The man with an idea fulfils this latter principle. He sees its efficacy, and allows nothing to hinder him. Toil and sacrifice, even contempt and antagonism, have no weight. He pushes on to success. He leads human thought, and leaves his impress upon human life.

To say that these words describe the career of David Dudley Field would be much easier than to give an exact picture of his life's purpose and achievement. But it was the desire to give just such a picture that prompted Mr. Field's brother, Dr. Henry M. Field, to write the noble biography now presented to us. No one could be better fitted for this work, for perhaps no one else knew his brother so well; and although the editor speaks of himself as "a layman," his lack of technical legal knowledge is more than compensated by the acquired literary skill of many years. His mastery of

the many questions involved, and his understanding of the great lawyer's purpose, indicate frequent conferences between the men, and a close bond of confidence and affection.

Before Mr. Field's death in 1894, at the age of almost ninety years, he had long been recognized as one of the greatest men in his profession. He loved the law. He had mastered its principles. He had been eminently successful. His practice was large and lucrative. But he saw its faults both in expression and practice. During the best years of his life he wrought for the reformation of the law itself. He believed that it should be administered with less of process, in order that men might have its help with less of delay and at a minimum cost.

Mr. Field was led to this great object of his life by seeing the possible injustice of legal proceedings. Even to those outside the profession the words "law and equity" are perfectly familiar. We would suppose that the terms refer to such laws as shall secure what everyone sees to be equitable. But not so. Equity may manifestly point one way, while the law may be directly opposed to this. Lord Chancellor Westbury, speaking before the English Law Amendment Society, revealed the conditions when he said that it was "a shame that a party could recover a judgment on one side of Westminster Hall, and on the other be branded as a rogue for having recovered it."

The more thoroughly he considered "the body of common law," and its methods of procedure, the more of injustice he beheld. Common law! What is it? Not, as some suppose, those rules founded on the great basal principles of justice, commonly held among men as universally right. These would certainly win and retain our regard. But no, not this. Common law is only common usage. It is not a compilation of the laws enacted by legislatures, but consists of precedents, — the decisions of judges, some of them wise, some otherwise; some weak, some wicked. Is it any wonder that a lover of justice should be dissatisfied with such a system? Mr. Field would not destroy law because he did not like it, but would improve it because he so loved it. And so, from 1839, for fifty-five years he devoted himself to this great task. Through his efforts the legislature in New York, in 1847, appointed a commission, of which he became chairman, to present codes of civil and criminal procedure. These were completed in 1850, and covered the whole ground of remedial law. The work had fallen almost entirely on Mr. Field, but such

*THE LIFE OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. By Henry M. Field. With portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

was his eagerness for the cause that he cheerfully assumed the burdens.

The successful working of the reform methods in New York led other States to adopt Mr. Field's codes. And the influence was not confined to this continent. English statesmen saw the benefits, and immediately sought to profit from Mr. Field's work. Then he determined to go still farther, even to the reformation and codification of the whole body of common law; to throw out what was needless and manifestly unjust; to put desirable decisions into simplest and best possible language, and to "reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law." The New York Legislature, in 1857, appointed commissioners to perform this work, but allowed no compensation in any way. "The law was to be made so plain that every man could understand it, and so obviously just that all should approve it." In this work Mr. Field had the partial assistance of the other commissioners, but the greater part of the work and the expense devolved upon him. Day and night he worked with a persistence almost incredible, until, in 1865, on his sixtieth birthday, the last report was made to the legislature. The codes for New York had been written. The civil code, the penal code, and the political code give the substantive law. Two others, the codes of civil and of criminal procedure, prescribe the practice of the courts and define their jurisdiction. Thus, for nearly eighteen years had Mr. Field labored, and at last the great work was ready for use.

One would suppose that common sense would dictate an immediate adoption of such an improved formulation of laws and methods. But to-day, after thirty-three years, New York State has only partially adopted them,—not because of imperfections, but because there are men small enough, and yet with enough of influence, to hinder the adoption of codes which would simplify the processes of law, and make less work for lawyers.

The task, however, was not in vain. Other States have seen the advantages which Mr. Field's own State has neglected; so that, at the present time, it is estimated that forty millions of American citizens are enjoying the help which Mr. Field's work made possible. England also has been helped. English colonies the world over have incorporated these reforms. While travelling in India he was surprised to find courts of law working under rules which he had written, word for word, in his library

in New York City. And even in Singapore and Hongkong he saw justice administered according to statutes which he had worded.

A still larger conception presented itself to him. It was nothing less than the codification of international laws. His interests were world-wide. In his travels in every land he had become intimately acquainted with the statesmen of the world. In this new undertaking he found an interest already existing, but no one ready to assume the task. He had already reached an age when most men plan to make their work easier; but with a great thought before him, and with the encouragement of the world's legal thinkers, he began a work so vast that even with skilled assistance it required seven years of unremitting toil before he could produce his "Draft of Outlines of International Law." It was not a final statement, for he felt that International Law was progressive; but it was a good foundation, and strengthened an international sentiment.

Mr. Field was interested in all public matters, wherever men live. The previously unwritten history of Lincoln's first nomination shows Mr. Field as a power among ambitious and contending forces, and tells us who really gave us our great War President. His participation and leadership in the peace parliaments in different lands reveal his influence and his purpose. Only once did Mr. Field hold public office, and then for only two months, to fill an unexpired term in Congress, while the Electoral Commission was at work in 1876. At no time did he occupy the Judge's bench; such honors he left for others, while he devoted himself to his chosen task of the revision and classification of the laws.

This is but a part of the record which Dr. Field has given of his distinguished brother's career. Such a life-story, told in such a way, should be of interest, not only to members of the bar, but to thinking men and women in every walk of life.

HARRY W. REED.

THE following extract is from a letter recently written by Mr. Henryk Sienkiewicz to Mr. Curtin, his English translator: "I receive a multitude of letters from America. In a few weeks upward of two hundred and seventy have come to me, and eight or ten new ones arrive every day. These letters are so many in number that in view of my work and family afflictions I have been unable to answer them. I shall send replies to all those letters, but not till I have finished 'The Knights of the Cross.' That work done, I shall take up at once the letters sent me from America, for that country and the people who are masters of it are to me truly and profoundly sympathetic."

LESSONS IN THE ART OF WAR.*

"Letters on Strategy," by Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, is published in the English "Wolsey Series" of military books. The work is translated into straightforward, idiomatic, military English; the editor is Captain Walter H. James of the English army. It is in two volumes which are excellently printed, and the elaborate maps and plans are carefully drawn.

The letters do not treat of abstract rules of strategy, but deduce their lessons from actual campaigns. The campaigns considered are the Napoleonic campaign of 1806 against the Prussians, which ended in the battle of Jena; the campaign of 1859 in Italy, in which the last Napoleon fought the Austrians under Gyulai; and the campaigns of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870.

As the reader interested in military studies knows, the late Prince Kraft was the author of several highly valued works on military subjects. Among our own army men his "Conversations on Cavalry" is held in high esteem. Captain James says of Prince Kraft:

"He was not only known as one of Prussia's ablest soldiers, but also as one of the best of German military authors. During the wars of 1866 and 1870 he commanded the artillery of the Guard (an army corps of three divisions), and in the latter part of the Franco-Prussian war he directed the artillery operations against Paris."

So much for an introduction to a work which needs nothing more than an introduction. The present reviewer has given these "Letters on Strategy" great attention, and it seems to him that there is no other work with which he is acquainted, however great the military genius of its author, that will set the student better in the way of learning the art of strategy. Prince Kraft studied the art of war under the old masters; he lived his life in the army; he had vast experience in war; evidently his mind was absorbed in his profession, and certainly he was a gallant soldier. He knew the dangers of war, and liked them for the honor there was in braving them. Fortunately, so good a soldier possessed also the rare art of the teacher. No technical book could be more pleasantly written.

In the first place, Prince Kraft does away with abstractions, and with the numbered rules and their unnumbered exceptions which, he says, used to put him to sleep when he was a

student. He does not believe in learning the dry formulas and rules of the books which, after all, teach one very little about war and only give him a distaste for the subject. But having discarded the learning of the books, he does not delight the student by saying that there is little left to learn: on the contrary, he says that only the study and the experience of years will make a fair general officer, or an efficient staff officer. Prince Kraft shows that the knowledge which largely goes to make the strategist is the knowledge of almost countless details. Napoleon excelled in this sort of knowledge. Genius without the knowledge of these details would be helpless.

Certainly Germany, which called itself "The Nation in Arms," has gone a long way towards discovering what are the secrets of military success. The best energies of its best men have been given to the study of this question. In this important time in our own country, when every day witnesses the appointment of civilians and other inexperienced men to staff positions in our army, I cannot forbear quoting what one of the best of these German authorities says as to the necessary technical knowledge of the staff officer:

"A good strategist requires a vast amount of knowledge. Not only must he be acquainted with the organization of his own and foreign armies, he must be thoroughly up in the proper mode of issuing orders, instructions, and march tables; he must know all about marches, camping, cantonments and bivouacs, lines of communication and supplies, besides what is wanted with regard to weapons, ammunition, and clothing. He must be able to make military sketches and to reconnoitre, be well posted in all matters concerning fortifications and fighting, understand the management of telegraphs and railways, and the transport of the wounded. He must be well acquainted with statistics, so as to know the capabilities of a country, and the number of troops it can maintain, and should be sufficiently well up in civil administration to be able to rule a conquered country until the regular civil officials can take over this duty. He must be able to judge the carrying capacity of a railroad and appraise the power of resistance of a fortress, having regard to its position, construction, and garrison."

In the present war our national existence is not at stake, to be sure, and we shall be victorious whoever are our staff officers; but if our country is not at stake, the lives of our countrymen are, and certainly when our countrymen go out to fight and risk their lives for us we should not, by the appointment of inefficient staff officers, make their fight any harder or their risk any greater. On every page of these two volumes by Prince Kraft he shows how good or evil came from the work of the

* LETTERS ON STRATEGY. By General Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. In two volumes, with maps. "Wolsey Series." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

staff. Anyone reading these volumes will hope that before another war, before another campaign in this war, army appointments may be forever cut loose from politics and favoritism, and that the appointing power may appreciate its serious duty — its duty as serious as life and death, its duty which is bound up with its honor — to appoint over our brave soldiers the best military men that the country affords.

A very instructive matter that Prince Kraft notices in every war he writes of is the influence of politics. In each war, politics was, on one side or the other, a cause of disaster. It is only by sheer luck that popular demand as to military movements is not wrong. In 1870 McMahon was driven by the Paris newspapers and the Chamber of Deputies to take a step contrary to military reason. It was a step bound to fail. It ended in the battle of Sedan.

Prince Kraft was a firm disbeliever in councils of war. He believed that these councils were bad in every way. In the campaign of 1806, the combined plan of all the generals was worse than the poorest plan proposed by any of them.

To show the perfection to which the German commissary department attained, the author states that during the great war he recalls only two days when the men did not have proper rations. Those were the days of the battles of St. Privat and Sedan. There is no reason why we cannot do as well.

If these books could be widely read they would do much towards teaching what are the duties of soldiers, officers, generals, legislatures, newspapers, and cabinets in war, and in preparing for war.

WILLISTON FISH.

MEDIAEVAL LAW AND POLITICS.*

A more inclusive title than that Mr. Jenks has chosen for his "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages" would be difficult to find. Yet such a careful study of the book as its merit warrants will prove the exactitude of the title. The work is not, however, a complete history of mediæval times, which is fairly implied in words so comprehensive as *law* and *politics* — this would be to assign to them a quantitative, when they are to be taken in a qualitative sense; but rather an inquiry into the origins and natures of the laws and politics of Western Europe between the break-up of Roman and

the establishment of modern methods of legislation and government.

In the late Professor von Ihering's "The Evolution of the Aryan," an admirable example of close argument from historic law to prehistoric custom is to be had, wherein seemingly inexplicable matters in the *lex scripta* are at last compelled to unfold themselves in a panorama, dimly lighted but not indistinct, of national happenings in the days of demigods. This monumental work is the evolution of the Aryan in a double sense: it is the latest product in the process of evolution of the methods made most familiar to us through the writings of Sir Henry Maine. Mr. Jenks has not progressed so far, nor are his pretensions so great. There is nothing in his ratiocination which makes us involuntarily exclaim in admiration, as in the elder work. He is more cautious, and does not find it needful to pass some of his topics on the run, as it were, in his haste to illumine a vast area with facts which at best are dim. If he is less clever, he is still original; though his work is only one of many, filling a necessary place with credit if not with distinction — a step towards the goal, if not the goal itself. It may be that no one will ever do more than round out von Ihering's work where his lamented death left it confessedly incomplete; it is a certainty that Mr. Jenks's study will find some of its conclusions embodied in some masterly consideration of the question of the obscuration of his own place as an investigator. "It aims to deal only with conduct, not with speculation; with action, not with thought," he says of his work. "It should be further confessed that the book makes no pretence of severe scholarship," he adds. We hasten to supplement these explanations with comment of our own: it leaves established in a manner both clear and comprehensive the simple thesis which he sets out to demonstrate, "that law, at any rate in the Middle Ages, is not the arbitrary command of authority, but something entirely different."

Palpably, this is a flight in the face of Austinian dogma. In Germany, where the multiplicity of special students in all fields of thought leave conflicting theories in nearly all of them, a clash of authorities from which the final spark of truth is to leap, it is a comparatively light matter to dispute the conclusions of any thinker, however profound — sometimes it is a mere question of marshalling the appropriate monographs on the subject in opposition. In England, where the national love for precedent

* LAW AND POLITICS IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Edward Jenks, M.A. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

and authority is frequently overwhelming, the skilful limitation of Professor Austin's famous definition is to be imputed to Mr. Jenks both for courage and zeal for truth. Yet his reasoning, always cogent, is by no means startling in either premises or conclusion. The Austinian theory, that "law is a command of the State," is found to fit affairs very well indeed when in that condition we call "final" because our own notions have not advanced beyond it. But it fails us when we inquire into the beginnings of things. Something even more remote than Blackstone's definition of custom is implied, and here is to be sought the seed of the *lex non scripta*. Mr. Jenks brings this out clearly. The law, national, and the politics, international, are shown by him to be matters not of command but of determination. Given a statement of facts, and there was always a condition of law to meet it, crude and plastic it may be, but still enough to limit the labors of courts, councillors, and kings to ascertaining and recording it—they do nothing more than mint the gold they mine, leaving its value unchanged though more readily ascertainable.

To follow Mr. Jenks into details, especially in his vivid presentment of the contractual idea in its later developments, is to fail to interest the general reader, though his conclusions are important to the special student. To the latter it may indeed be highly commended, not least because it serves to show how assured a place is held by the administration of justice in English-speaking lands, its roots being deeply planted in the very genius of the people evolved by long habitudes, its trunk being an orderly and regular progression, free during many centuries from arbitrary disturbance, its branches flourishing in an atmosphere of slow but efficient adaptability. That the ripened product of such a growth should be rather the holy fear of injustice than a desire to measure out exact retribution, is the crowning glory of it all—though Mr. Jenks does not say so.

WALLACE RICE.

SINCE the withdrawal of Signor Crispi from the Italian Cabinet, he has been occupied with the compilation of his memoirs in nine volumes of some four hundred pages each, which are shortly to be published. The first will deal with the causes of disruption between himself and Mazzini; the second with the subject of Italian unification and Sicilian autonomy; the third and fourth with the documentary history of the Sicilian revolution prior to annexation to Italy; and the remainder will contain the domestic and diplomatic history of Italy since 1860, giving in detail the author's attitude towards the Triple Alliance.

GUESSES AT THE RIDDLES OF SOCIETY.*

Mr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Sociology," declares his purpose to be "to lay the basis for sociological study, to designate the problems involved, and to aid the beginner in the solution of these problems." His book is designed for use among professional men, private students, and classes in educational institutions. The first chapter is devoted to the "genesis of the idea of society," the various attempts to found a science of sociology. After Comte, only a few works are mentioned, and these very briefly. Then follows a discussion of the definition and scope of sociology. The subject-matter of sociology is every kind of human association, the association energies, what associates men, what creates society, and the results of association. Excluded from sociological study are metaphysical problems, as materialism and spiritualism; biology; the theory of evolution; psychology, save as an instrument of research; theology. A protest is entered against attempting to expand economics or politics over the field of sociology: "in one case society is reduced to industrialism; and in the other, to a political institution." Theoretically and practically, both tendencies are pernicious, and lead to intellectual bias and to actual injury. "By grouping the various disciplines which pertain to humanity, we at best get only separate sciences of certain human factors, as economics and politics; but this leaves society itself without a science."

In the "Principles of Society" we are asked to consider "all that must be in order that society may be." The author declares that "every effort to interpret society as composed of individuals has proved a signal failure. Yet that is the universal conception of society. . . . Strictly speaking, individuals are aggregated, never associated." He admits that this is a private and original judgment, and that the dictionaries are against him. Perhaps bondage to traditional and customary modes of thinking of society as composed of real people, makes one obtuse; but the sentence quoted will be a hard saying to many, and the author struggles all through the book to explain and enforce his idea. Society is said, further, not to consist of individuals in their totality, but only so much of each individual as actually enters society (pages 118, 119). What the members of a society have in common, the purpose of the association, what they share, constitutes the association. This conception of a part of a person joining a club and leaving the major part of his

*INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

OUTLINES OF SOCIOLOGY. By Lester F. Ward. New York: The Macmillan Co.

ARISTOCRACY AND EVOLUTION. By W. H. Mallock. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE STATE AND CHARITY. By Thomas Mackay. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY. By Josiah Strong. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

substance elsewhere, or locked in the secret abysses of his inner consciousness, will stagger some beginners. The proper materials of sociology are not men, but "social energies." Money (p. 124) is called a social force.

The author introduces the word "Sociation" to designate those personal forces which interact between men,—what men share, what associates. He claims that all men have reserves which are never drawn into this union, never form a part of the essence of society. "The beginner may find it difficult to treat society as a system of forces; but practice will overcome the difficulty, and he will soon wonder how he could ever imagine that society consisted of individuals as totalities, instead of the social energies of individuals" (p. 136). The author himself seems to find it difficult to do what he prescribes for beginners, for he says (p. 245): "*Human beings* really associated, whether consciously or not, that is the fundamental concept of society." And again (p. 247): "*Men* with their attachments are the social factors in which the social energies inhere." Under the title "Historical Evolution" the various social forces are enumerated and their functions defined, but there is very scant unfolding of the laws of the process. There is a long criticism of Mr. Spencer's formulas. "Sociological Ethics" deals with the ends of society and the means of realizing them. "Social ethics purposes to give a system of social morality; in sociological ethics we aim to give the principles of social progress" (p. 208). Very brief treatment is given to the social ideal, and to the means of progress.

The teacher will be interested in the author's method in the study of sociology. This method consists in the discovery of the principles, of the evolution of social energies, and of the ideals and means of progress. A brief bibliography is supplied, and at the close a plan for the study of a community is furnished. The author has read widely, travelled far, lived long in Europe, and gives to his readers many suggestions drawn from reflection and observation. The trained student may read the book with real hope of stimulation and of gaining new points of view. The vision of life is lofty, ethical, and spiritual. But the book is not for beginners, and the contributions offered to the discussion are open to severe criticism. There is no attempt to throw light on current and concrete problems, or to attain general laws. The recommendations of books heap titles together without clear discrimination,—the powerful masterpieces being classed with very inferior works, with no hint of the vast difference between them. It is questionable whether the pedagogic method is at all suitable for young students; and in this respect most teachers will feel that the last chapter should be first and much enlarged. The teacher should be familiar with the subjects of the earlier chapters, but the pupil should start with the last subject mentioned, with the plan of a community or with definite problems or situations which will at once engage his voluntary attention.

Clearness, downright honesty, and straightforward purpose to report the mind of the writer, characterize the "Outlines of Sociology," by Dr. Lester F. Ward. The discussion is not adapted to juvenile minds, but it should be clear to any mature student who has had a good college course and some first-hand acquaintance with scientific modes of thought. The classification of the sciences offered by Comte is accepted, with explanations, as substantially valid,—astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and sociology. A distinct place should be given to psychology immediately next to sociology. A place is given to political economy as a branch of sociology, substantially as defined by John Stuart Mill, one of the greatest economists, who said of his special subject: "It does not treat of the whole of man's nature as modified by the social state, nor of the whole conduct of man in society. It is concerned with him solely as a being who desires to possess wealth, and who is capable of judging of the comparative efficacy of means of obtaining that end." Mill formulated the essential problems of sociology before Comte invented the now accepted title of the discipline. Sociology does not rest directly, but only indirectly, on biology. The analogies of Mr. Spencer are criticized, and a true "homology" is found by comparing the nervous system with the central organization of society. Anthropology has for its task the study of the concrete facts of human nature and man's works; it is a branch of zoology in which man is the subject studied. Sociology employs the data furnished by anthropology in its investigation of the laws of association. Man was not at first a social being, and is not entirely socialized yet. Society is an artificial acquisition, while animal association is instinctive and natural.

The relation of sociology to psychology is most important to study. Psychology embraces the entire field of psychic phenomena, which are divided by the author into sense and intellect, the word sense being synonymous with feeling in general. The will is the active expression of the feelings. Intellect is simply a means to the end; the end is the good; and the good "is nothing else than agreeable sensation." The ethical end is "to secure the maximum of absolute enjoyment." The problem of ethics is "to secure the greatest pleasure. . . . The relative worthiness of pleasure is, therefore, ultimately based on the quantity of pleasure yielded. It is this and nothing else that is meant when virtue is enjoined and vice condemned" (pp. 100-101). The author is frankly a Hedonist. Not only T. H. Green and all the Kantians and idealists, but even Shelley, are set down as victims of mere mysticism. These lines of Shelley would be repudiated:

"Were it virtue's only need to dwell
In a celestial palace, all resigned
To pleasurable impulses, immured
Within the prison of itself, the will
Of changeless Nature would be unfulfilled.
Learn to make others happy. Spirit, come!
This is thine high reward."

The author places intellectual pleasures above

those of altruism (p. 104). The object of Nature is function; the object of man is happiness; the object of society is effort. The result of all is evolution. The data of sociology are the principles of the subordinate sciences, "the broad principles that underlie and govern all departments of natural phenomena." Sociology is the synthesis of the other sciences, and is a university study for advanced students. The social forces are the desires which lead to acts of reproduction, self-preservation, and satisfaction of the æsthetic and intellectual nature. The social mechanism means the social order, and social statics is its science. Progress implies the modification of structure and of environment. It is genetic or telic; that is, natural and without purpose, or artificial and the result of a conscious plan. Intentional modifications are individual or collective; and this last mode of progress is a late arrival, as yet only in its beginnings. The future form of society promises to be not individualism nor socialism, but "sociocracy." Sociocracy recognizes natural inequalities, and aims to abolish artificial inequalities; it seeks to substitute the interest of all for the dominance of a few; it would confer benefits in strict proportion to merit, but insists upon equality of opportunity. Natural selection does not secure the survival of the fittest, as is popularly supposed, but only of those who are adapted to an inferior environment. Sociocracy will improve the environment, and so produce better natures.

Mr. Mallock is a smart writer. In "Aristocracy and Evolution" he appears at his best—in full dress. It is charming to see him writing down the socialists, while he holds up to scorn their arch enemy, Mr. Herbert Spencer. Mr. Mallock has made a wonderful discovery in sociology: he has found out that brains and blood will tell, and that the most rapid runners get first to the goal. The socialists are stupid fellows for denying this epoch-making truth, and no sociologist has ever recognized it. We have, to quote Mr. L. F. Ward, been treading on the keys of the universe without knowing it. The "great man" is the world's creditor; let us take off our hats to him as he drives by—or over us! To be sure, this "great man" may be neither unusually intelligent nor good; greatness "need not necessarily imply any moral, nor indeed any intellectual, superiority" (p. 336). After pruning away several other desirable qualities, the title "Magnus" seems of doubtful propriety. Carlyle did not say "general" but only "captain" of industry. The Business Manager, albeit he is represented as a creature who will serve the world only for plenty of hard cash, is glorified as the leader of progress. Incurable Philistinism is deified. Plutocracy is crowned.

To be sure, the essential idea, that the inventor is an exceptional man and the social leader, had been worked out by Tarde, Guyau, Giddings, and other sociologists; but Mr. Mallock is innocent of knowledge of these thinkers; at least he does not mention them. He is well acquainted with some striking

passages in Mr. Benjamin Kidd, but Schäffle, whose "authorities" resemble Mr. Mallock's "great men," is not on the list. This childlike displacement of M. Tarde by Mr. Kidd is quite interesting to students of sociology. It is this ignorance of the literature of sociology which permits the author to say that "the whole school of contemporary sociologists, with Mr. Spencer as their head, absolutely refuse to take any account whatever of the congenital inequalities by which individuals within the same aggregate are differentiated."

Mr. Mallock is a bright man and a delightful essayist, even when he is largely ignorant of his subject. I have said "ignorant" because it would be unpleasant to suggest the alternative. If he really is acquainted with M. Tarde or Professor Giddings, and their recognition of invention in relation to social progress, we should have to charge him with moral obliquity or misrepresentation; and we prefer not to choose that form of statement. Mr. Mallock has presented, in vigorous, clear English, one of the keenest and most incisive attacks on communistic theories yet published. The notion that animal labor is the sole source of wealth, which is not at all complimentary to wage-workers, is shown to be essentially false, and that is a good service to all classes of producers.

The conservative and individualist speaks in Mr. Mackay's book on "The State and Charity." There is rather too much unconscious assumption of premises, as in the assertion so quietly introduced (p. 6) that under a system of entire freedom labor would find a ready market. Unquestionably the writer has found the weak places in the administration of public relief, and the criticisms fall even more heavily on American methods than on those of England. Some parts of the book contribute important and suggestive interpretations of the tendencies of thought in relation to endowed charities. The reader should compare this with another book in the same series—"The Poor Law," by T. W. Fowle—in order to appreciate the particular phase of the subject here discussed, and to give a more complete view of the field of public relief. This work will belong in the library of every student of charity.

"The Twentieth Century City" is a title which suggests the prophet; and it is with earnest, solemn, insistent speech that the devoted author urges the need for religious patriotism. He dwells upon the materialism of modern civilization, and illustrates the idea that the city reveals the character of the age in its most pronounced form. He repeats the story of the tendency of population to urban life, and shows that the causes of this tendency are lasting. Moral growth, he believes, has not kept pace with the commercial and industrial advance, and the city has become a menace to itself, and to the state and nation. The remedy lies in religious patriotism, in the diffusion of higher social ideals, in a new form of church activity. The churches must

save society, or must themselves perish. The particular measures which the author urges are a sort of *referendum* backed by an organized movement of young people's societies to distribute patriotic and instructive tracts. While there is large room for doubt as to whether or not the means proposed would be at all adequate, there can be no question that there is a neglected duty to be taken up, and the author has given an eloquent voice to the call of the nation for the highest form of educational work in the obligations of citizenship.

C. R. HENDERSON.

RECENT FICTION.*

Since "The King's Jackal," by Mr. Richard Harding Davis, is sure of a considerable popularity, we may as well place it at the beginning of this survey of recent works of fiction, although it is

*THE KING'S JACKAL. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE GIRL AT COBHURST. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AMERICAN WIVES AND ENGLISH HUSBANDS. A Novel. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

IN KING'S HOUSES. A Romance of the Days of Queen Anne. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

A TROOPER OF THE EMPRESS. By Clinton Ross. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BORRIS McDUFF. By Clinton Ross. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

REPUT OF HENTZAU. By Anthony Hope. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

KRONSTADT. A Novel. By Max Pemberton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SONS OF ADVERSITY. A Romance of Queen Elizabeth's Time. By L. Cope Cornford. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE DUCENNA OF A GENIUS. By M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell). Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

THE CONCERT-DIRECTOR. By Nellie K. Bliss. New York: The Macmillan Co.

A REPUTATION FOR A SONG. By Maud Oxenden. New York: Edward Arnold.

EVELYN INNES. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE STANDARD BEARER. By S. R. Crockett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE LAKE OF WINE. By Bernard Capes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WHIRLPOOL. By George Gissing. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE MUTINEER. A Romance of Pitecairn Island. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE CHILDREN OF THE SEA. A Tale of the Forecastle. By Joseph Conrad. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

TALES OF UNREST. By Joseph Conrad. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DREAMERS OF THE GHETTO. By I. Zangwill. New York: Harper & Brothers.

TALES OF TRAIL AND TOWN. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

COMEDIES AND ERRORS. By Henry Harland. New York: John Lane.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE. Stories of Transatlantic Travel. By Henry B. Fuller. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ARS ET VITA, and Other Stories. By T. R. Sullivan. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

nothing more than a novelette of the sketchiest sort, and leaves us at the end in doubt concerning the outcome. It is the story of the exiled king of an imaginary realm of Messina, who trades upon the loyalty of his following to plan an expedition for the recovery of his throne, and who secretly betrays his own cause for a subsidy. The action takes place at Tangier, and the motley types of adventurers who are grouped about the king are sketched in an incisive way, but not characterized in any real sense. The story is clever and entertaining, but the author himself could not expect us to take it very seriously.

The matter-of-fact and the whimsical are the distinctive elements in Mr. Stockton's writing—except when he is unhappily tempted to mix himself up with sea-fights and pirate treasures,—and both are evident enough in "The Girl at Cobhurst." If we may venture upon so fine a distinction, it is proper to say that matter-of-fact gets the better of whimsy in this story, and becomes deliciously dull by virtue of its very bareness. The book also presents us with some quite tolerable character-drawing, subject to the limitations of the author's method, and possesses considerable interest as a quiet narrative of life in a country town.

"She wanted her Individuality back; that was the long and the short of it." In this brief quotation from Mrs. Atherton's new novel the work is neatly epitomized in more ways than one. For we find in these few words not only a statement of the theme, but also, in the capitalization of the principal noun, the false placing of emphasis that characterizes the entire work, and in the unlucky choice of phrase, the essential commonness of the style in which the book is written. The latter criticism, indeed, might safely be made from the title alone. "American Wives and English Husbands" would do for a sociological treatise, or for an essay in "The Spectator"; as the name of a novel it is simply impossible. The story deals, moreover, almost wholly with one English husband and his American wife, while the latter is not a wife at all until we are midway in the narrative. Possibly, however, there are more Anglo-American couples to follow in later volumes, for, although no promises are made, the story is by no means cleared up, and we cannot think it Mrs. Atherton's intention to leave us in the dark concerning the manner in which the heroine gets "her Individuality back." In this restless chafing for freedom, she reminds us of the heroine of Mr. Herrick's recent novel, and a superficial view might discover several points of similarity between the books which these two women respectively dominate. But a closer view would disclose contrasts much more marked than these resemblances, for the ideals of "American Wives and English Husbands" are as low as those of "The Gospel of Freedom" are high, and while Mr. Herrick's heroine is moulded of such fine clay that she is attractive even when at fault, Mrs. Atherton's heroine is so badly spoiled by her training and environment that she commands little sympathy in the

crisis of her fortunes. The book is in some respects brilliant, and displays much shrewd first-hand observation, but there is a streak of vulgarity running through it, and it moves upon a low moral plane.

"In Kings' Houses," Mrs. Dorr's story of the days of Queen Anne, is a pretty story of the sentimental sort, extremely mild in interest, but displaying a close and even affectionate familiarity with the history and customs of its period. The Queen becomes a more gracious figure in Mrs. Dorr's pages than she appears in most books, and is the only historical personage whom the author attempts to characterize seriously. Others flit across the scene, but make no impression, unless we call a historical personage the young Duke of Gloster, her son, whose early death destroyed the last real hope of the Stuarts. Rather more than half of the book, in fact, is given to the boyhood of this interesting lad, and the last years of the great King and statesman who made secure for all time the liberties of the English people.

Mr. Clinton Ross has sought pastures new for his latest excursions in romance. "A Trooper of the Empress" is a tale of South Africa, and tells how a great territory was saved for England by the energetic daring of a more fortunate Dr. Jameson. "Bobbie McDuff" is a tale of gypsies and Russian princes and mediæval strongholds, and tells us how the son of a great house learned of his origin, and came to his own after the most surprising and perilous adventures. Both of these books are interesting, in spite of their jerkiness of manner, and their trick of reducing a scene to its bare elements, leaving the reader's imagination to supply all the needed details.

When a sequel to some successful work of fiction is promised, it is customary for sapient people to shake their heads, make irrelevant remarks about "Don Quixote" and "Wilhelm Meister" and "Tartarin," and prophesy a more or less dismal failure. These famous books illustrate, no doubt, the truth that genius rarely reproduces or revivifies its happiest inspirations, but to argue from this that the popular novelist may not transfer his characters from one book to another, and still another if he wish, with effect as pleasing as when they were first introduced to the public, is to employ a mistaken analogy. To make "The Prisoner of Zenda," for example, the text of such an argument, is to take that entertaining book much too seriously. For our part, we have no doubt that "Anthony Hope" could write "Zenda" stories by the dozen, without any weakening of interest, for the charm of these stories is in their invention alone, and invention has little or nothing to do with works of genius. Our chief regret, then, in reading "Rapert of Hentzau," is that the principal characters are all killed, thus making further volumes in the series at least improbable. The new romance is quite as good as its predecessor, filled quite as full of ingeniously planned situations and dramatic effects. We are bound to say, however, that the wanton slaying of the hero strikes a dis-

cordant note. He was doubtless in a fix, and the author was in an equally obvious one. But the note of comedy is the fundamental note of the whole performance, and its abrupt displacement by the note of tragedy produces a shock. If the writer had been wholly consistent, he would have made the hero take his own life in satisfaction of his somewhat strained ideal of honorable conduct, instead of having him taken off by what is hardly more than an accident. This would have been tragic also, but not so perverse as the solution actually devised. And few readers would have felt any real scruples in accepting him henceforth as the husband of Flavia and the King of Ruritania. As for his pretty epitaph, we need not have lost even that, for it would have served quite as well after ten or twenty years of beneficent rule and conjugal happiness. The populace deserved the one, and Flavia was entitled to the other.

"Kronstadt" is a sufficiently thrilling tale to warrant our approval, although the approval must be somewhat closely qualified. As a serious social study, it is naught; as an entertaining narrative of adventure, with the guardian fortress of the Russian Empire for a stage-setting, and for a background the vast and mysterious despotism of the Tsar, it is distinctly successful. How an Englishwoman spied upon the fortifications and sold their secrets to the English government, how she won the love of a Russian officer, and made him forget his duty in fleeing with her after the discovery of her treachery, and how all their troubles came to a happy ending, is what Mr. Pemberton has told us in this charming story, and his art is most apparent in the fact that both the man and the woman keep their hold upon our sympathies in spite of conduct which, calmly considered, is reprehensible. The escape from Kronstadt in a small boat is particularly well managed, and although agony is piled upon agony, the line of sensationalism does not seem to be overpassed. There are also some capital pages of descriptive writing in the book, description that is forcible, vivid, and yet restrained.

The wars of the sixteenth century in the Netherlands, and, more specifically, the siege of Leyden, constitute the theme of "Sons of Adversity," a new romance by Mr. L. Cope Cornford, whose "Master-Beggars" we had the pleasure of commending a year or more ago. We now have another story of much the same sort, a story of political intrigue, hazardous adventure, and successful love. It does not speak well for the author's accuracy to find, on the first page, such a phrase as "the year of our Lord 1574, being the fifteenth year of the glorious reign of Elizabeth," but the story is none the less interesting for a few such slips.

Novels in which music is the element of chief interest are apt to overflow into sentimentality, and "The Duenna of a Genius" is no exception to the rule. The chapters of Mrs. Blundell's story are all provided with phrases borrowed from the Italianate vocabulary of the art musical, and the changes are

rung by means of such terms as "staccato," "con tristezza," "appassionato subito," and "sempre crescendo." The "finale con molto sentimento" not only describes the closing chapter, but the greater number of the others as well. Still, the story is pretty enough, although its characterization is extremely superficial, and its dramatic substance of the thinnest possible consistency.

There is something less of the sentimental strain in "The Concert-Director," and something more of successful representation of character. The story is ingeniously planned, and tells how an unscrupulous adventurer sought the love of a famous singer to secure for himself the rank and emoluments of a concert-manager. He is more successful than he expected to be, and finds that he really loves her into the bargain. She, for her part, tires of him when she learns of his insincerity, and seeks for happiness elsewhere. The story deals with musicians and musical commercialism throughout, and shows close acquaintance with the types of character that are developed by the concert-hall and the operatic stage.

The third musical novel on our list is much better than the other two; first, because it is not so effusively sentimental, and second, because it has a well-constructed and almost original plot. Here, the chief character is a man of fine temper who marries a singer of shallow nature, because he has given a promise to his friend, her brother, who exacted it upon his death-bed. Granting this somewhat questionable point of honor, the after-events follow as natural consequences; for to keep his promise the hero sacrifices the woman whom he loves, and makes her life as well as his own one great renunciation. The wife proves unworthy of him, although she stops short of actually sinning against him, and makes an escapade which comes near to resulting seriously, and which supplies material for the substance of the plot. The haunting strain of one of the immortal melodies of the world — "Che farò senza Eurydice" — runs through the novel, and acquires a symbolical significance from the relations into which the characters fall. It is even introduced in musical notation over and over again, and provides a *leit-motiv* for the action. The book is nowise strong, but it is distinctly readable and interesting.

The fourth of our musical novels, and the last to be considered, has nothing in common with the other three, being the work of a master and not of an amateur. Mr. George Moore has had a somewhat chequered career as a novelist, and his books have deeply stirred the waters of discussion upon more than one occasion. Their power has always been undeniable, and they have shown a fine instinct for the best models of style and composition, but their subjects and manner of treatment have at times displayed a questionable morality and a conspicuous lack of delicacy. The tradition which for so long kept English fiction from sounding the deeps of life in its passionate aspects affected Mr. Moore like a red rag, and his reaction against the convention-

alities more than once resulted in sending him to the extreme of boldness and outspoken utterance. In "Evelyn Innes" he has produced a work that must be taken seriously, whatever one may think of its purport. It is a strong and penetrating portrayal of modern life, written with both mastery and knowledge. We always hesitate to pronounce a book immoral in tendency simply because some of its characters lead immoral lives. So superficial a view as that has no place in serious criticism, because the real problem is so much deeper. We do not need to approve of Evelyn's conduct in calling her history an essentially moral one. She is simply a woman of weak will, in whose temperament the artistic element outweighs for a time the sense for conduct, and leads her into a course that is no doubt shocking, but that is at the same time inevitable, given her character to begin with. It is equally inevitable that her conscience should become awakened in the end, and by precisely the means that are here employed, and the renunciation of her sinful relations with the two men who love her, and the sincerity of her atonement, seem to adjust the ethical balance of the work. The end of it all is not made quite clear, but Evelyn is left in the path of spiritual purification, and it seems that the author would have us believe that her steps are not to be retraced, but are to carry her, however painfully, along the narrower and better way that she has chosen. We have said nothing as yet of the musical part of the story. In brief, Evelyn is the daughter of a man whose whole life is devoted to a restoration of church music to the austere simplicity and beauty of the early centuries. The cult of Palestrina fills all her early life, yet she herself becomes a great dramatic singer and an interpreter of the characters created by the genius of Wagner. The story of her career introduces much musical criticism, and the author's analysis of the great Wagnerian dramas is extraordinarily acute and subtle. Yet, with his evident appreciation of these works, there flows along an undercurrent of the thought embodied in Count Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata," the thought that this great art is in the deepest sense immoral, full of sinful promptings, and dangerous to the soul's welfare. We feel bound to repudiate this conception as vehemently as we may, and to assert instead that the mind in which it can arise is morbidly affected, and incapable of the purest vision of beauty and truth. If we were to style "Evelyn Innes" an immoral book, it would be upon this ground rather than that of the life led by the heroine.

Mr. Crockett seems to have written himself nearly out. It is undeniable that his stories of the struggle for the Covenant display both knowledge and vigor, and, if he has diluted the vigor with overmuch of modern sentimentalism, the product still has power to stir the blood, and help us to a vivid conception of the old rough life of seventeenth century Scotland. But he has told his tale as best he knows how, and there is no reason why he should continue to tell it with slight variations. "The

Standard Bearer" would interest us deeply were it not the latest of a long line of romantic fictions; being such, and the product of a narrowly limited imagination, we know just what is coming, and can find no great zest in the reading.

"The Lake of Wine" is an exciting story of England a hundred years ago, written in a most pernicious style of the would-be Meredithian sort. The search for a great ruby (for the fanciful title means just that) in an out-of-the-way country house, the crimes of the cutthroat who first stole it, and of the scoundrel who sought to regain it after he had met his deserts on the gallows, provide the story with its substance, and set in motion an ingeniously-concocted plot. The story is interesting in spite of the perverse language in which it is written, and has the happy ending which readers of such stories rightfully expect.

The very title of Mr. Gissing's new novel strikes the note of restlessness and dull cynicism by which it is pervaded. "The Whirlpool" is, of course, modern society as it exists in London, or, for that matter, any other great city. More, perhaps, than the author's earlier books, this one seeks to produce the impression that civilization is about played out. The programme is not inspiring, to say the least, and there is a petulant quality to Mr. Gissing's cynicism which makes its sincerity seem doubtful. Imagine a Thackeray without humor, without tenderness, and without much real insight into human nature, and you have the author of "The Whirlpool" and its fellows. The effect is dismal enough, when it is added that the author is committed to the austere theory of fiction that does not permit a story to get anywhere in particular, or to offer anything more than a random chapter from the annals of everyday life.

Why should story-tellers be at the pains to invent plots when history offers them ready-made? Such seems to have been the attitude of Messrs. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery when, casting about in search of material for a new story of the southern seas, they hit upon the tragical history of the Bounty and its mutineers. While heightening the dramatic effect of the story here and there, and giving it an artistic veneer of minor incident, the authors have kept close to the main lines of the actual occurrences, and shown that the history of the famous mutineer colony of Pitcairn Island makes as thrilling a romance as any that was ever imagined. These events took place a full hundred years ago, but they seem only of yesterday when we read about them in these pages. The details are all provided—the brutality of Captain Bligh, the revolt of the men, the expulsion of the captain and those who remained loyal to him, the long voyage in search of a safe refuge, the final settlement upon Pitcairn Island, and the bloody feuds that wiped out the greater number of the colonists. It is all truth, yet certainly stranger than most of what we call fiction. The authors are to be congratulated upon the skill with which they have worked this material into romantic form.

"The Nigger of the Narcissus," by Mr. Joseph Conrad, has been one of the most successful books of the year in England. For some utterly unaccountable reason, its American publishers have seen fit to rechristen it with the commonplace title "The Children of the Sea," a piece of foolishness matched only by the substitution of "Transformation" for "The Marble Faun." It is not a story in the ordinary sense, for it has no plot, no interplay of motive, no mystery deftly concealed until the proper moment for disclosure. It is simply the account of one voyage of a trading vessel from India to England, told by an inhabitant of the fore-castle, and made stirring by nothing more dramatic than a storm encountered in rounding the Cape, and an abortive mutiny near the close of the voyage. Its power lies in its exposition of the psychology of the mutiny, of the storm (if this metonymy be allowed), and of certain typical characters among officers and crew. In addition to power, it has style, a thing not adequately to be illustrated within this narrow space, but for which one brief passage, suggested by the sight of an unlettered seaman reading one of the garish early novels of Bulwer, may be allowed to stand. "Are those beings who exist beyond the pale of life stirred by his tales as by an enigmatical disclosure of a resplendent world that exists within the frontier of infamy and filth, within that border of dirt and hunger, of misery and dissipation, that comes down on all sides to the water's edge of the incorruptible ocean, and is the only thing they know of life, the only thing they see of surrounding land,—those lifelong prisoners of the sea?" The book contains many such things as this, passages of terse and superb poetic vigor, passages that suggest the magical utterance of a "Charles Egbert Craddock" or a "Pierre Loti." As for the psychological aspect of it, we doubt if a more searching study of seafaring life has ever been worked out.

Mr. Conrad has been a fairly prolific writer since he made his first appearance, two or three years ago, with "Almayer's Folly," and we now have from him, at the same time with the longer work above described, a collection of five "Tales of Unrest." Three of them are sketches of the Dutch and Spanish Indies, a region which Mr. Conrad's imagination has annexed to English literature almost as completely as British India has been annexed by the imagination of Mr. Kipling, or the South Sea Islands by Stevenson and Mr. Stoddard. "Karain: a Memory" and "An Outpost of Progress" are masterly studies of the contact of civilization with the alien races of the East Indies. The product of a sombre temperament, which absorbs the prismatic colors of oriental life, reflecting the duller hues alone, it is clear that they show forth but one phase of an existence that must have many others; but this truth is so convincing that we are made to forget, while under their spell, that the world may be fair, and the skies blue, even to an English trader among the Malays.

Most readers who turn to Mr. Zangwill's "Dream-

ers of the Ghetto" will find themselves compelled to revise their earlier estimate of the writer's abilities. Heretofore, he has stood as the embodiment of a sort of commonplace cleverness, and most of his work has been so ill-planned and diffuse as to be impossible from any artistic point of view. Even when he has dealt with the customs and character of his own race, his view has seemed superficial, his method to single out the grotesque and the accidental rather than the essential and permanent aspects of Jewish life and tradition. Occasional flashes of insight have not, indeed, been wanting, but the most generous criticism could hardly have found in them the promise of such a book as the one now before us. In this series of sketches—half story and half philosophical disquisition—we have the very soul of the Jewry, the vital expression of its thought, its poetry, and its ideal aspirations. We have also a vast display of the lore that clusters about the Talmud and the Cabalah, and many episodes from the dusty annals of the author's race spring from the domain of chronicle into that of life at his command. Some of the characters chosen for study by Mr. Zangwill are familiar to the general reader—Spinoza, Heine, Maimon, Lassalle, Uriel Acosta,—others are absolutely unknown to the everyday public. A few, again, are creations of his own, and here we must mention the exquisite story of "A Child of the Ghetto," with which the collection opens, and the marvellous fantasy, "Chad Gadya," with which it closes. The book is deeply significant, both as a richly sympathetic and imaginative interpretation of the Jewish ideal, and as an altogether unexpected revelation of the powers hitherto latent in its author. From now on, Mr. Zangwill must be taken seriously.

Mr. Bret Harte's "Tales of Trail and Town" is shown by the publishers' list prefixed to the book to be the thirty-fourth volume of "novels and stories" by this perennial writer. Incidentally, it makes one wonder, thinking also of Mr. Henry James and a host of others, whether London is not, after all, the chief of the American literary centres about which Mr. Howells has recently discoursed so charmingly. There are seven stories in the new volume, five of them wholly American, the other two of international flavor. The author gratifies his taste for sharp contrasts in the story of "The Strange Experience of Alkali Dick," a "Boofobol" weary of the ways of civilization, who has a surprising adventure in a French chateau on his way to the seaport of Le Havre. "The Judgment of Bolinas Plain" will be recognized by many as the original from which the play called "Sue" has been dramatized. The longest and most serious of these stories is "The Ancestors of Peter Atherley," a really remarkable study of the influence of heredity.

Our fiction offers few examples of an evolution so remarkable as that illustrated by Mr. Henry Harland. From "As It Was Written" and "Mrs. Peixada" to the "Comedies and Errors" of his latest volume is a progress indeed, and in the fine

artistic feeling of Mr. Harland's recent work we find it almost impossible to recognize the pen that offered us those crude efforts of melodramatic sensationalism. For these "Comedies and Errors" reveal the instinct of the true artist, the sense of form, the compression and restraint, the lightness of touch and the deft handling of incident that characterize the short stories of the most famous practitioners. Mr. Harland has not gone to the school of the best Frenchmen in vain, and has at last shown himself capable of workmanship so delicate that we have not the heart to say aught but praise concerning it.

Mr. Henry Fuller is another of our younger story-writers whose artistic development has been steady and sure, although in his case the contrast is not so marked between his first book and his last. He may well be proud of the achievement represented by the four stories entitled "From the Other Side." Some if not all of them have previously appeared in the magazines, but they deserve a republication. "The Pilgrim Sons" is perhaps the happiest of the four, as embodying the most definite idea, although "What Youth Can Do" stands as a close second. Mr. Fuller has the gift of style, which is much, and the gift of restraint, which is more.

Last of all upon our list comes the collection of stories by Mr. T. R. Sullivan, properly enough entitled "Ars et Vita," although the part of "Ars" in them is small. They are bright sketches of European life, some of them grouped about the year 1870-71 and the happenings of the war period. Their interest is rather sentimental than dramatic, and they do not strike deep enough into life to leave any very definite impression. They are, in a word, the sort of thing whose production is fostered by the popular magazine, and they fulfil their function of passing entertainment in a satisfactory fashion.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A figure for the novelist.

Those who have learned their Scotch history entirely from Scott may not remember Kirkaldy of Grange. We do not recollect that he is more than mentioned in the Waverley Novels, although two of them are devoted to the time in which he played his part. In the "Abbot" he helps to rout the too-impetuous attack of the enthusiastic followers of Mary Queen of Scots at Langside. There he is called "celebrated" and "the first soldier of Europe," though he was contemporary with Don John of Austria and Admiral Coligny. Sir William Kirkaldy was a distinctly romantic figure in a romantic period, and it is a little singular that Scott should not have found his career attractive. He was one of that band which assassinated Cardinal Beaton, and stood siege in the castle of St. Andrews until driven out by the French cannon. With John Knox and others he was carried prisoner to France; and while Knox

was sent to the galleys, he was confined in Mont St. Michel, whence he managed to escape. Returning to Scotland, he took part with those who thought to punish the murderers of Darnley; and to that end, after the fiasco of Carberry Hill, he pursued Bothwell up to his earldom of Orkney and compelled him to seek refuge in Norway. After the battle of Langside, he held Edinburgh Castle against the Regent Lenox, and against his successor, the Earl of Mar, but was brought to terms by the English bombardment, taken, and finally executed. Here is certainly material for the romancer. Scott did not deal with it, nor did Stevenson. Of the two, we should say it would have been more to the mind of the latter. The cannon on the steeple of St. Andrews' Church, the escape from Mont St. Michel over the waste of sand at low tide, the wild chase of the Earl of Bothwell among the Northern Islands, and the wreck of the "Unicorn" in the rock-strewn channel,—these seem rather incidents in a novel of Stevenson's than in one of Scott's. But even more like Stevenson's material was the character of Kirkaldy himself. Stevenson would have been at home in the portrayal of that "honorable man and brave patriot" who seemed in turn traitor to all. Mr. L. A. Barbe, who writes the life of Kirkaldy in the "Famous Scots" series (imported by Scribner), has for an aim rather to show the honesty of purpose of the man than to exhibit the romantic elements in his career. We hope that his view is as well-founded as he makes appear, although that question would seem to be beyond all who are not especially versed in Scottish history. At any rate, the book is an interesting record of a striking figure, and may be read with pleasure even by those who never heard of its subject.

*Life and letters
of a distinguished
English journalist.*

In March, 1879, died at an early age, and at the flood-tide of his powers and influence, one of the foremost of English journalists, Mr. James Macdonell, whose *Life*, by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, is now published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. Dr. Nicoll has given us an excellent piece of biographical writing—terse, lively, warmly sympathetic yet not uncritical, what we take to be a true, as it is a most engaging, portrait of a man who, all in all, seems to have been a rarely perfect type of the higher order of journalist. Journalism can ill spare such men as James Macdonell—men who bring to their calling ripe and varied culture, a rare power of clear exposition, a lightness that has no savor of levity, and who endeavor to make of it a calling and a mission rather than a trade. For durable literary work Mr. Macdonell had no time, his life being occupied as a writer of "leaders." His popularity with the profession was great, and it was said when he died that had the train which carried his friends from London to Beckenham, where his funeral was held, been wrecked, Liberal journalism in London would momentarily have stopped. Mr. Macdonell worked at his profession successively at Aberdeen (he was by

birth a Scotchman), Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London. He was on the staff of the "Times" when he died; and it was said of him by a well-known writer that "he was probably the most brilliant and accomplished of all the men of genius who, by their modest but not unfruitful labors, have given the 'Times' the great place it now holds among the newspapers of the world." Mr. Macdonell had a distinguished circle of friends (with him an acquaintance usually meant a friend), and Dr. Nicoll has judiciously leavened his text with glimpses of and chat about people of whom the world still wishes to know more. The letters, both of Mr. Macdonell and his accomplished wife, written many of them during holiday jaunts to the Continent, are pleasant reading, and of these there is good store. In short, Dr. Nicoll has produced one of the best and most graceful biographical sketches (it is not too big) we have seen in a long while—one that we heartily recommend as a model for writers with a similar work on their hands. American journalists will find the book a profitable study of the career of a distinguished English member of their calling. There is a good portrait of Mr. Macdonell.

*Sidgwick's
"Practical
Ethics."*

The latest addition to "The Ethical Library" (Macmillan) is Professor Henry Sidgwick's volume called "Practical Ethics." It is a collection of serious and discriminating essays on matters of everyday life and conduct. Of special interest at the present moment is the chapter on "The Morality of Strife," showing that, from an ethical point of view, war is not to be regarded as an unmixed evil,—that it is not a mere collision of passions and cupidities, but a conflict in which usually each side conceives itself to be contending on behalf of legitimate interests, and is due, as a rule, to conflicting views of rights. Chapters on "Luxury" and "The Pursuit of Culture" are full of suggestive thought on these living subjects, while the ones on "The Ethics of Religious Conformity" and on "Clerical Veracity," may be heartily commended to the consideration of unorthodox persons in orthodox churches and pulpits.

*A memorial of
a man of culture.*

"In a sketchy sort of way," wrote Judge Rearden of his discussion of Ballads and Lyrics, and of his essay on Petrarch, not more "than a sketchy review, the materials for which might be examined by anyone in an hour's time spent in an ordinary public library." Essays which can be so characterized depend much for interest upon charm of style and breadth of culture on the part of their author. Judge Rearden, who died some years ago, was for many years one of the foremost men of letters in San Francisco. He did not write much, although some of his work appeared in the early numbers, we believe, of "The Overland Magazine." These essays ("Petrarch and Other Essays," Doxey) are pleasant wanderings over familiar fields—at least some of them are—and are full of a polished scholarship and a

genial temper. The essays on Klaus Groth and Fritz Reuter offer something more and something less,—more, in that they will introduce most readers to new ground, and less in that there is little of that observation and familiar comment that makes the others agreeable. These essays are not definite treatises on their subjects; they are rather desultory, except where biographical. But in such divagations one is always likely to find something to his mind; almost everybody will pick out something new and interesting. This volume seems to be a second edition, although the fact is not noted, nor is any editor named. It is a pity that there was no competent editor. Judge Rearden would have been vexed at being made to mention among Tennyson's poems, "Brackett," "Nemuc," "Aenone." Of such slips, however, there are not very many, so that on the whole the volume is a fit memorial of a cultivated man.

The founding of the German Empire.

With the seventh volume of Professor von Sybel's "Founding of the German Empire by William I." (Crowell) this valuable work is completed. This volume gives the history not only of Germany, but of France, and in a measure of Spain, Italy, and Austria, from the spring of 1868 to the outbreak of the great war in 1870. It is in part a continuation of the topics treated in the preceding volume; but it brings them to a most dramatic conclusion. The oft-told story is given clearly and interestingly, of course from the German point of view, but fairly, and, as seems likely, largely as it will finally stand in history. Of timely interest is the description of unhappy Spain and her efforts to secure a king after her revolution. One prince after another put aside the proffered crown with disdain, and Leopold only accepted it after thrice rejecting it, and then declined it again when France became so astonishingly excited. But the great topic is the steady progress of Germany under Bismarck's rule toward the unification that had been the dream of her poets and patriots, and had seemed, until he appeared, so impossible of attainment. Along with this went the desperate effort of France to maintain her old leadership in Europe, the failure of her policy in one attempt after another, the discrediting of the Empire, and the popular desire for a war that should reduce the presumptuous Prussian to the position he had occupied after Jena and restore the glory of France. The author seems to be successful in proving that the war was not a diabolical scheme of Bismarck to ruin France, but that France brought her ruin upon her own head.

The grammar of English now in use.

Professor John Earle's "Simple Grammar of English Now in Use" (Putnam) is as interesting as a grammar can be, and, since it has to do with the language as written and spoken in England to-day, is probably more interesting to an American than to the author's own countrymen. Though a professor in

Anglo-Saxon in Oxford, his knowledge is used to illuminate, not to dazzle, the treatment of the subject. But why should Numerals be erected into a tenth Part of Speech? And, after writing in one place that "our language, which is more advanced toward simplicity and truth than any other language, has discarded this unmeaning Gender of Nouns," and in another, "Gender cannot be said to survive anywhere in the English language except in the Personal Pronoun of the Third Person Singular," does Professor Earle give his nouns not merely a possessive, but a dative, an accusative, and a vocative case? Surely, though logical cases, like logical gender, remain, grammatical cases have gone the way of the others in English, and "cannot be said to survive anywhere in the English language except in the . . . pronoun." It is noteworthy that British use holds to forms like "one and twenty," "one and twentieth," while ranking "bidden," "drunken," "stricken," and "gotten," with "foughten," "shotten," and the like; does away with the differences of person in the subjunctive use of "would" and "should," and permits—shade of Richard Grant White!—such a tense as the "Continuous Present Passive": "I am being taken, thou art being taken," etc.

American history told by contemporaries.

The second volume of Professor Hart's series of "American History Told by Contemporaries" (Macmillan) is, in its essential features, a reproduction of the first volume, and fairly sustains the reputation which that publication created. Perhaps some readers will think the matter, on the whole, less valuable; but such judgment, if given, will, not unlikely, be influenced by the critic's greater interest in the one period than in the other. Certainly some of the matter hardly seems worth reproducing. Chapter XIV. on "Intellectual Life," for example, strikes us as nothing less than poor. We do not see, either, that the editor's notes are more abundant than in the former volume, which was criticized on this score. Professor Hart is one of the best of the large number of men who are now cultivating American history; he is rendering the cause good service in this series, but he distinctly impresses us as being a man who has too many irons in the fire.

Studies in American literature.

Professor Charles Noble's "Studies in American Literature" (Macmillan) is a well-arranged text-book for academies and high schools. Books on this subject have been numerous of late; the special aim of this one is to treat especially of form in its relation to literary expression, to furnish a method of analysis which shall combine the study of an author's manner and method along with the interpretation of his content. Not the least of the merits of the volume is its up-to-date character, dealing with the last twenty years and with living writers. The portraits of American writers are numerous and, for the most part, excellent.

*Additional
essays by
Mr. Spencer.*

Under the title "Various Fragments" (Appleton), Mr. Herbert Spencer publishes a collection of seventeen articles on topics more or less related to his usual themes. All of them have been previously published, either in magazines, pamphlets, or as chapters in early editions of his books. Some date back nearly half a century, and relate to dead issues; some are "rejoinders" to his critics. Each has its special significance and value, and taken together they strikingly illustrate the varied interests of one of the leading thinkers of our century. The book is uniform in style and binding with the volumes of the "Synthetic Philosophy," and hence forms a part of the complete edition of this epoch-making series.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Professor William Macdonald of Bowdoin College has edited a series of "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861" (Macmillan). It is a work of the utmost value to teachers and students of American history, for it brings them into close contact with the sources, a condition "now rightly insisted upon as the basis of all sound historical knowledge." The documents given number nearly a hundred, from the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. Some have been condensed, and many others "are in the form of significant extracts only," thus bringing the entire series within the compass of less than five hundred pages. Each document is supplied with a brief introduction and select bibliography.

The "Globe" edition of "The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" (Macmillan) is a welcome publication, albeit the one-volume edition of the "Oxford" Chaucer somewhat forestalled the welcome that has long awaited the later volume. Projected over thirty years ago, the work has at last been completed under the editorial supervision of Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, assisted by Messrs. H. Frank Heath, Mark H. Liddell, and W. S. McCormick. The volume extends to between eight and nine hundred double-columned pages.

The following are publications of the American Book Co., in their series of "Eclectic English Classics": Pope's "Rape of the Lock," and "Essay on Man," edited by Mr. A. M. Van Dyke; "Selections from the Poems of Robert Burns," edited by Mr. W. H. Venable; similar "Selections" from Wordsworth and Byron, also edited by Mr. Venable; "Selections" from Gray, edited by Mr. Van Dyke, and Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," not edited by anyone, as far as we can ascertain.

The following are the latest text-books for teachers of English: Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite" (Heath), edited by Mr. W. H. Crayshaw; another edition of the same (Maynard), unacknowledged; Macaulay's "Essay on Addison" (Ginn), edited by Dr. Herbert A. Smith; De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" (Heath), edited by Dr. George A. Wauchope; "The Story-Teller's Art" (Ginn), a guide to the elementary study of fiction, by Miss Charity Dye; "Some Common Errors of Speech" (Putnam), by Mr. Alfred G. Compton; and "The Principles of Grammar" (Macmillan), by Mr. Herbert J. Davenport and Miss Anna M. Emerson.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Poems Here at Home" is the title of Volume VIII. in the new edition of Mr. J. W. Riley's writings, now in course of publication by the Messrs. Scribner.

"The Planter's Plea," printed by William Jones, London, 1630, is the latest issue in Mr. George P. Humphrey's series of "American Colonial Tracts."

The Dibdin Club will soon publish, in a small limited edition, a work on "Booktrade Bibliography in the United States in the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. A. Growoll, of "The Publishers' Weekly."

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have just sent us Volume VII. of "Frederick the Great," in their "Centenary" Carlyle, and "Rhoda Fleming" and "The Egoist," in their new library edition of Mr. George Meredith's novels.

Messrs. William B. Hadley, of the New Amsterdam Book Co., and Mr. E. Roscoe Mathews, recently connected with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, have formed a partnership for the publication of new books and the importation of English editions.

The Shakespeare Press, Westfield, Union County, N. J., announces a limited edition of the "Four-Text Hamlet," as heretofore projected by the New York Shakespeare Society. The work will be a folio, in twelve parts, at two dollars a part. Advanced subscriptions of twenty dollars will secure the entire work.

Professor William Knight has recently presented to the trustees of Dove Cottage his important collection of Wordsworthiana, including editions, manuscripts, letters, portraits, and miscellaneous relics. The Rev. Stopford Brooke, acknowledging this gift on behalf of the trustees, speaks in fitting terms of the donor's "frank and magnificent generosity," and refers to Dove Cottage as now "a goal of pilgrimage second only to Stratford-on-Avon" in the minds of lovers of literature.

John Moses, who died in Chicago early last month was the author of "Illinois, Historical and Statistical," and was for many years librarian of the Chicago Historical Society. He also collaborated with the late Joseph Kirkland in writing a "History of Chicago." Born in Canada in 1825, he came to Illinois when a boy, became private Secretary to Governor Yates, and served on the bench of his adopted State. He was a man of quiet intellectual tastes and marked ability as both scholar and writer.

Herr G. Hedeler, of Leipzig, has just sent us Part III. of his useful "Verzeichniss von Privat-Bibliotheken." This volume is devoted to private libraries in Germany, of which 817 are briefly described, alphabetically listed, and indexed as to their principal subjects. The descriptions are in English, German, and French. American owners of libraries not represented in earlier parts of this publication are requested to communicate particulars of their collections to the publisher, who makes no charge for insertion in his lists.

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole has printed, in a private limited edition, a bilingual "Omar Khayyám," the text of Fitz Gerald's final revision occupying the right-hand pages, while facing them are the quatrains of an elegiac Latin version by Mr. Herbert Wilson Greene, of Oxford. Mr. Greene's *tour de force* was completed five years ago, and printed in an edition of a hundred copies, which are now almost impossible to get. Fitz Gerald himself experimented a little in Latin versions of the Rubaiyat, writing once to Professor Cowell: "You will

think me a perfectly Aristophanic Old Man, when I tell you how many of Omar I could not help running into such bad Latin." Mr. Dole's edition is published with the consent of both Mr. Greene and Fitz Gerald's literary executor, and makes the prettiest of vest-pocket volumes, bound in flexible green leather—a delicate tribute to the translator.

The "Complete Prose Works" of Walt Whitman, just published by Messrs. Small, Maynard, & Co., is a companion to the "Leaves of Grass," and thus makes it possible to possess, in two handsome volumes, the entire mass of Whitman's work, excepting only the letters styled "The Wound Dresser," which appear in a supplementary collection. We have here the "Specimen Days and Collect," "November Boughs," and "Good Bye, My Fancy," filling over five hundred pages altogether, beautifully printed and bound. There are six full-page illustrations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn Linton, who died in London on the fourteenth of July, was the widow of the famous wood-engraver, William J. Linton, and was herself a writer of long established reputation. She was born at Keswick in 1822, and married Mr. Linton in 1858. Although they separated soon after, he coming to America to live, the relations between them remained amicable. Mrs. Linton wrote innumerable magazine articles and short stories, besides a considerable number of longer works of fiction. "The True History of Joshua Davidson" is probably her most important and characteristic work.

The "Municipal History and Present Organization of the City of Chicago" is a doctoral thesis presented to the University of Wisconsin by Mr. Samuel Edwin Sparling, and published as a Bulletin of that institution. In preparing the monograph, Mr. Sparling has not only served himself, but has also rendered an important service to the city with which the work is concerned, for such a conspectus of the history of Chicago in its legal and administrative aspects has not before been published, and has long been a desideratum. The work is brought up to date by a description of the new laws respecting taxation and primary elections.

The prevailing war spirit moved Mr. Edmund Gosse lately to write a poem called "A Night in Time of War" for the London "Saturday Review." But when the poem appeared in print the author was amazed to read—

"Faint, faint, these mildewed chords that twang
So feebly, where the music rang
Deep organ-notes when omer sang!"

Whether the Greek or the Persian poet was meant was evidently what troubled the conscientious compositor who made this ingenious compromise.

The final retirement of Mr. Horace E. Scudder from the editorship of "The Atlantic Monthly," although not from his connection with the publishing business of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is only the fulfilment of a step anticipated by the public ever since Mr. Walter H. Page became associated with the magazine three years ago. That this change has not resulted in losing for the "Atlantic" its old-time supremacy over our other magazines is evident enough from a glance at the bound volume for the half-year just ended, a volume which for dignity, discrimination in the editing, agreeable variety of contents, and unflinching literary excellence, may easily challenge comparison with any of the eighty that have preceded it.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

August, 1898.

American Lawyer, A Great. H. W. Reed. *Dial*.
American Verse, Recent. William Archer. *Pall Mall*.
Anglo-American Commission. Edward Farrer. *Forum*.
Arctic Monument Named for Tennyson by Kane. *Century*.
Astronomer, Reminiscences of an. Simon Newcomb. *Atlantic*.
Bellamy, Edward. W. D. Howells. *Atlantic*.
Bonhomme Richard and Serapis, Fight of. A. T. Mahan. *Scrib*.
Cabañas, The Battle Near. J. F. J. Archibald. *Scribner*.
Camera in Zoölogy, The. R. W. Shufeldt. *Popular Science*.
Century, Trend of the. Seth Low. *Atlantic*.
Chantilly. A. Dayot. *Pall Mall*.
Colonies, Evolution of. Dr. Collier. *Popular Science*.
Confederate Commerce Destroyers. *Century*.
Constitutional Amendments, New. James Schouler. *Forum*.
Continental Literature, A Year of. *Dial*.
Cuba from the Inside. Osgood Welsh. *Century*.
Diplomatic Service, Permanent, Our Need of a. *Forum*.
Domestic Life, Education of Women for. *Popular Science*.
English and Spanish Sea Power. J. W. Thompson. *Dial*.
English Culture, Proper Basis of. Sidney Lanier. *Atlantic*.
Fiction, Recent. W. M. Payne. *Dial*.
Francis Joseph. C. Frank Dewey. *Cosmopolitan*.
Gladstone. G. W. Smalley. *Harper*.
Grand Cañon, The. T. M. Prudden. *Harper*.
Guérin School of Art. Henri Frantz. *Magazine of Art*.
Havana, Sanitary Regeneration of. G. M. Sternberg. *Century*.
Heroes of the Deep. H. D. Ward. *Century*.
Huntercombe. Hon. Mrs. Boyle. *Pall Mall*.
Immortality, Problem of. James H. Hyalop. *Forum*.
Klondyke, Romance of the. Clarence Pullen. *Cosmopolitan*.
Landslides, Topographic Features Due to. I. C. Russell. *Pop. Sci*.
Le Gallienne, Richard. C. G. D. Roberts. *Cosmopolitan*.
Manilla, Life in. Wallace Cumming. *Century*.
Manilla, The Battle of. *Century*.
Manual Training School, The. C. H. Henderson. *Pop. Sci*.
Medieval Law and Politics. Wallace Rice. *Dial*.
Mt. Hood. M. Katherine Locke. *Cosmopolitan*.
Napoleon's Autobiography, Story of. J. B. Walker. *Cosm't'n*.
Natural Bridge. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic*.
Old Favorites, New Trials. Brander Matthews. *Forum*.
Old World in the New. B. I. Wheeler. *Atlantic*.
Our Imperial Policy. J. M. Rogers. *Self-Culture*.
Paris Salons, The. *Magazine of Art*.
Perugini, C. E., Painter. M. H. Spielmann. *Mag. of Art*.
Philippines, Facts about the. F. A. Vanderlip. *Century*.
Porto Rico, Island of. F. A. Ober. *Century*.
Queen, The, If She Had Abducted. *Harper*.
Queen's Treasures of Art. F. S. Robinson. *Magazine of Art*.
Reciprocity, Development of Policy of. J. B. Osborne. *Forum*.
Revolutionary War, Neglected Aspects of the. *Atlantic*.
Royal Academy Exhibition, II. *Magazine of Art*.
Royal Plate at Windsor Castle. *Pall Mall*.
Russian Development. V. S. Yarros. *Self-Culture*.
Sampson's Fleet, An Artist with. Walter Russell. *Century*.
San Juan, Bombardment of. John R. Spears. *Scribner*.
Savage Tribe, Government of a. John W. Powell. *Forum*.
Shafter's Army, Landing of. R. H. Davis. *Scribner*.
Siberia's Convict System. Stephen Bonsal. *Harper*.
Society, Riddles of. C. R. Henderson. *Dial*.
South, Old, vs. New. R. C. Mackall. *Self-Culture*.
Spain and the Spaniards. David Hannay. *Pall Mall*.
Spain, War with, Repetition of History in. *Forum*.
Spanish Character. Irving Babbitt. *Atlantic*.
Spanish War and Equilibrium of the World. B. Adams. *Forum*.
Strategy, The Art of. Williston Fish. *Dial*.
Tampa, With our Army at. T. R. Dawley, Jr. *Self-Culture*.
Telescopes, Great, Future of. T. J. J. See. *Forum*.
Tennysonian Idyl, Nature of. Julia Worthington. *Self-Culture*.
Torpedoes in Naval Warfare. Eugene Parsons. *Self-Culture*.
Trumpet in Camp and Battle. Gustav Kobbé. *Century*.
U. S. Treasury Dept. L. J. Gage. *Cosmopolitan*.
War, Lessons of the. Vice-Admiral Colomb. *Pall Mall*.
War, Rocking Chair Period of the. R. H. Davis. *Scribner*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 65 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- The Life of Judge Jeffries. By H. B. Irving, M.A. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 380. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.
- Michel de Montaigne: A Biographical Study. By M. E. Lowndes. 12mo, uncut, pp. 286. Macmillan Co. \$1.75.
- Masters of Medicine. New vols.: William Stokes, by his son, William Stokes; Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, by Timothy Holmes, M.A. Each with portrait, 12mo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. Per vol., \$1.25.
- W. E. Gladstone: England's Great Commoner. By Walter Jerrold. New edition, revised and brought up to date; illus., 12mo, pp. 166. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cts.

HISTORY.

- A History of the United States Navy, from 1775 to 1896. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A.M.; with technical revision by Lieut. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N. New edition, revised and enlarged; in 2 vols., illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut. D. Appleton & Co. \$7.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Brunetière's Essays in French Literature. A selection, trans. by D. Nichol Smith; with Preface by the author. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 255. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- An Address to the Students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art, Feb. 21, 1894. By William Morris. 8vo, uncut, pp. 25. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1. net.
- Glimpses of England: Social, Political, Literary. By Moses Coit Tyler. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 318. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- Essays, Mock-Essays, and Character Sketches. Reprinted from the "Journal of Education." With original contributions by the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache and others. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 365. Macmillan Co. \$1.75.
- The Atlantic Monthly: A Magazine of Literature, Science, Art, and Politics. Vol. LXXXI., large 8vo, pp. 600. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- The Reformer of Geneva: An Historical Drama. By Charles Woodruff Shields. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 125. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- Dulcissima! Dilectissima! A Passage in the Life of an Antiquary, with Some Other Subjects in Prose and Verse. By Robert Ferguson, F.S.A. With frontispiece, 16mo, uncut, pp. 106. London: Elliot Stock.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The Works of Lord Byron. New, revised, and enlarged edition. Letters and Journals, Vol. I., edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M.A. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 365. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- The Spectator. Edited and annotated by G. Gregory Smith; with Introductory Essay by Austin Dobson. Vol. VII., with portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 323. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Works of George Meredith, Popular Edition. New vols.: Rhoda Fleming, and The Egoist. Each with frontispiece, 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., \$1.50.
- History of Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. "Centenary" edition; Vol. VII., with portraits and maps, 8vo, uncut, pp. 494. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Monastery. By Sir Walter Scott. "Temple" edition; in 2 vols., with frontispieces, 24mo, gilt tops. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.60.
- Timber; or, Discoveries. By Ben Jonson. With portrait, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 140. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

VERSE.

- The Cheery Book. By Joe Kerr. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 206. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- Poems Here at Home. By James Whitcomb Riley. "Homestead" edition. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 164. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

FICTION.

- Evelyn Innes. By George Moore. 12mo, pp. 435. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- The King's Jackal. By Richard Harding Davis; illus. by C. D. Gibson. 12mo, pp. 175. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Terror: A Romance of the French Revolution. By Félix Gras; trans. from the Provençal by Catharine A. Janvier. 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 512. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- The Mutineer: A Romance of Pitcairn Island. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 298. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- The Millionaires. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 322. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.; paper, 50 cts.
- The Haunts of Men. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 302. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.
- Lucky Bargee! By Harry Lander. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 347. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
- John of Strathbourne: A Romance of the Days of Francis I. By R. D. Chetwode. 12mo, pp. 289. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.; paper, 50 cts.
- Regret of Spring: A Love Episode. By Pitts Harrison Burt. Illus., 16mo, pp. 246. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- As Having Nothing. By Hester Caldwell Oakley. 12mo, pp. 330. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.; paper, 50 cts.
- Lectures before the Thompson Street Poker Club. Edited by Henry Guy Carleton. Illus., 8vo, pp. 49. New York: J. Parker White. Paper.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

- G. W. Dillingham's Metropolitan Library: Where the Smile Comes In. By Barnes Magoffin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 176. 50 cts.
- G. W. Dillingham Co.'s American Authors Library: The Making of a Millionaire. By Himself. Illus., 12mo, pp. 219. 50 cts.
- Rand, McNally & Co.'s Globe Library: For the Defense. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 254. 25 cts.
- G. W. Dillingham's Palmetto Library: True Detective Stories. By Cleveland Moffett. 16mo, pp. 250. 25 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Through Unknown Tibet. By M. S. Wellby. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 440. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$6.
- Canada and its Capital. With sketches of political and social life at Ottawa. By Hon. J. D. Edgar, Q.C. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 217. Toronto: George N. Morang. \$2.50.
- Mr. Eagle's U. S. A., as Seen in a Buggy Ride of 1400 Miles from Illinois to Boston. By John Livingston Wright and Mrs. Abbie Scates Ames. Illus., 12mo, pp. 224. Hartford, Conn.: T. J. Spencer.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

- The Documents of the Hexateuch. Trans. and arranged in chronological order, with Introduction and Notes, by W. E. Addis, M.A. Vol. II., The Deuteronomical Writers and the Priestly Documents. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 485. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.
- Christianity and Anti-Christianity in their Final Conflict. By Samuel J. Andrews. Large 8vo, pp. 356. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
- Christ in the Industries. By William Riley Halstead. 12mo, pp. 179. Curtis & Jennings. 75 cts.
- St. Luke and St. Paul. Edited by Richard G. Moulton, M.A. In 2 vols., 18mo, gilt tops, uncut. "Modern Reader's Bible." Macmillan Co. \$1.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

- An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions. By Nathaniel Lord Britton, Ph.D., and Hon. Addison Brown. Vol. III., Apocynaceae to Compositae (Dogbane to Thistle), completing the work. Illus., 4to, pp. 588. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3. net.
- The Art of Taxidermy. By John Rowley. Illus. in colors, etc., 12mo, pp. 244. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.
- Familiar Life in Field and Forest: The Animals, Birds, Frogs, and Salamanders. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illus., 12mo, pp. 264. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.
- Seed-Travellers: Studies of the Methods of Dispersal of Various Common Seeds. By Clarence Moores Weed. Illus., 12mo, pp. 53. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

- The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct. By Alexander Sutherland, M.A. In 2 vols., 8vo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$8.
- The Play of Animals. By Karl Groos; trans., with the author's cooperation, by Elizabeth L. Baldwin; with Preface and Appendix by J. Mark Baldwin. 12mo, pp. 341. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.
- The Study of the Child: A Brief Treatise on the Psychology of the Child. By A. R. Taylor, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 215. "International Education Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

- Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1896-97. Vol. I., large 8vo, pp. 1136. Government Printing Office.
- Studies in American Literature: A Text-Book for Academies and High Schools. By Charles Noble. 12mo, pp. 386. Macmillan Co. \$1.
- Topics on Greek and Roman History. Intended for use in secondary schools. By Arthur L. Goodrich. 12mo, pp. 107. Macmillan Co. 60 cts.
- Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. and II., and Lycidas. Edited by Homer B. Sprague, M.A. 12mo, pp. 150. Ginn & Co. 45 cts.
- On the Farm. By Francis W. Parker and Nellie Lathrop Helm. Illus. in colors, etc., 12mo, pp. 158. "Home Reading Books." D. Appleton & Co. 42 cts.
- Nature Study in Elementary Schools: Myths, Stories, Poems. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 181. Macmillan Co. 35 cts.
- George Elliot's Silas Marner. Edited by Adelaide Witham, B.A. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 252. Ginn & Co. 60 cts.

REFERENCE.

- A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature. Compiled by M. Jastrow, Ph.D. Part X., 4to, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
- Catalogue of the Dante Collection Presented to Cornell University by Willard Fiske. Compiled by Theodore W. Koeb. Part I., Dante's Works; large 8vo, pp. 91. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Library. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Democracy and Social Growth in America: Four Lectures. By Bernard Moses, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 120. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- List of Private Libraries. Vol. III., Germany. 8vo, pp. 168. Leipzig: G. Hedeler. Paper.
- Financial Management of a War. (Reprinted from "Public Debts.") By Henry C. Adams, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 40. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 25 cts.
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